P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,120—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th Dec,
* CALEDONIA	7458	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7392	L. M. Wibmer	29th "
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1922	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8300	W. A. Wheler	6th April.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	1st Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	31st Dec., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 10th Dec, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded, and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th December, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 18th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 13th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 26th December.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th December, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900,
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 9th Jan., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	12

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CHRISTMAS 1900.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE RECEIVING BY EVERY THROUGH STEAMER

SPECIAL SUPPLIES OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND SPECIAL SEASONABLE DELICACIES,

FINEST WILTSHIRE BACON

Cured by C. and T. HARRIS,

PRIME YORK HAMS,

STILTON CHEDDAR AND OTHER CHEESE

WHOLE AND ON CUT,

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S

CAKES, CHOCOLATES,

AND SWEETS,

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,

FILBERT'S CHESTNUTS, COBNUTS, &c.,

CHRISTMAS

PLUM-PUDDINGS,

DECORATIONS.

TREACHER & CO.'S

NEW GENERAL CATALOGUE

WILL SHORTLY BE READY

AND

WILL BE SENT

FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,

NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,

BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	260	"	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	"	300	"	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	285	"	315
Lady's Model BM/C	"	230	"	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND, in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,
That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.
[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.

COIMBATORE, Southern India.
AGENTS WANTED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILITARY MEDICAL

STUDENTS' ANNUAL BALL

Will be held in the

TOWN HALL

ON TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, AT 9 P.M.

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UNDERTAKES to PREPARE rapidly and successfully in Book-keeping and Accounts Commercial and Industrial Law, Banking and Currency, Machinery of Business Insurance, Shorthand and Type-writing at exceptionally moderate terms. English Diplomas guaranteed. Employments secured to successful students. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 10 Church Gate Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI AWABAI widow of NOWROJI FRAMJI LAWYER and SORABJI NOWROJI LAWYER the Administratrix and Administrator respectively of the state and effects of the late NOWROJI FRAMJI LAWYER, both of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL the undermentioned properties viz.:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the South side of the Malabar Hill Road otherwise called Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 2232 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Pension & Tax Tenure old No. 156, Collector's New No. L 1451 old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 7288 and 7289, together with the bungalow, Chawl and tenement standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D, Ward No. 2519, street No. 42, and Ward No. 2518 (3) and Street No. 5, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the East by a common private passage and beyond that by Thuthi's Agiari, on or towards the West by the bungalow of Hajibhoy Lalji, on or towards the North by the said Walkeshwar Road, and on or towards the South by the Sea-shore or piece of water known as the Back Bay, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the North side of the Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 101 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Pension and Tax Tenure Old No. 156, New Survey Nos. 7288 and 7289 together with the stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D, Ward No. 2493 (2), and Street Nos. 485 and 487 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Pestonji Rustomji Kanga on or towards the West by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Hajibhoy Lalji, on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to Ismail Abbu, and on or towards the South by the said Malabar Hill Road, and all which hereditaments and premises firstly and secondly described are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

All persons having any claim against the said properties or any of them by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated at Bombay, the 12th day of December, 1900.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchasers Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of KESHAVRAO KOOSHABA ACHARYA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

RAMRAO KESHAVRAO ACHARYA and MAHIPATRAO KESHAVRAO ACHARYA, two of the sons of the said deceased residing at New Hanuman Lane out side the Fort .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand and nine hundred and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 11th day of December, 1900.

Messrs. CHITNIS MOTILAL & MALVI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
Or
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.—As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, this Mixture has been found invaluable. Per bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—A large and varied assortment offered at HALF PRICE at our Branch Pharmacy, next Bombay Club (late Bolton & Co.) CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS in fancy goods, plated ware, &c.— KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS.—Dress Jackets Silk Collar and Facings, Rs. 40. Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85. White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 8-8.—ASQUITH and LORD opposite Clock Tower.

SAVING of 12 1-2 per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901 simply by placing with them your first order of not less than Rs. 20. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER.

ASTHMA and LUNG AFFECTIONS.—The TRAVANCORE LOZENGE safe and certain cure.—FERNANDES and Co., Chemists, Meadow Street.

CARRIAGE Rubber Tyres, Edison's Grand Concert Phonographs Rs. 300 complete, Kerosine Arc Lamps, Electric Fans, Cycles. VATCHA BROS., Girgaum and Meadow Street.

ON VIEW.—Valuable Furniture, made by Madrasee Carpenters, at Hornby Road, opposite John Robert's Show Room, to be SOLD on SATURDAY.

ON VIEW.—Bona-fide Sale of Mr. E. Seymour Hale's Valuable Furniture, Robert's Billiard Table, Piano, Carriages, etc., at Pali Hill, Bandora, to be SOLD on SUNDAY, the 16th inst.

TRY OUR Combination Packet of XMAS CARDS and Tucks New Post Cards 21 in all each in cover for Re. 1 only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FINE MECHANICAL WORK in all branches undertaken by
THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm, supplies English Nurses, high caste Goanese, and Mahomedan Cooks, Butlers, &c. Guarantee servant's work. Patronized by Leading Clubs, Messes, Hotels, Army and Navy. Forwards Servant's Certificates if required. —OSBORNE & Co., 11, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Ghat, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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R. P. BARROW,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 19th November 1900.

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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	55	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
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25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
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Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£ 97 11-16 unch'ged.
3 per cent Rentes.....£102 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£108 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ....£94 3-8 ,,
Bar Silver in London.....29 13-16 ,,
Do New York .....64 1-2 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·9 1-2 ,,
Do New York.....4·84 1-4—1-4
Discount, Bank of England .....4 per cent. unch'ged.
Do Short London Bills .....4 per cent. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills .....4 per cent. ,,

The amount withdrawn from the Bank of England was £50,000.

EXCHANGE.

The market to-day has been quiet but steady, with very little business passing. The quotations are :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer .....1s. 4d.
,, Demand.....1s. 4 1-32d.
3 months' sight Credits .....1s. 4 1-4d.
,, ,, Francs .....170.
30 days sight Japan.....149.
,, ,, Shanghai .....212.
Silver, London.....29 13-16d.
,, New York .....64 1-2d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign Countries since the departure of last mail.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Coins.....	8,182	.....
Gold Bullion	.....	.....
Silver Coins	79,003	.....
Silver Bullion.....	153,436	.....

The last item does not include silver bars, valued at Rs. 1,560 imported on account of Government.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has been closed to-day out of respect to the memory of Mr. Hormusjee M. Bennett, a stockbroker of many years standing.

SHARES.

In this Department, too, business was suspended for the same reason.

FREIGHTS.

For ready shipments there is not much doing. Forward contracts have, howe ver, been put through in to a considerable extent, mostly to Continent. Rates rule from 10 to 12 shillings.

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier ; Surats were quiet ; Manchester was steady. The total day's sales were 7,000 bales, and 500 bales were disposed of on speculation and export. Surats 50 bales. The Imports amounted to 27,000 bales. Spot 5 12-32—4-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Futures in Liverpool.

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April	June-July.
5·13	5·10	5·4	4·61
—·0·64	—11-64	—10-64	—11-64

In New York the Receipts at the Ports were 72,000 bales as against 52,400 bales last year. The exports to Great Britain 12,000 bales, and to Continent 10,000 bales.

Mid-Uplands..... 9 3-4—1-8
Futures, month of March..... 9·10—6
,, ,, of June..... 9·02—4

	Fine	F. G.	Good
Broach	5 24-22	5 17-32	5 13-32
Bhownuggur	4 24-32	4 18 32	4 14-32
Oomras	4 26-32	4 20-32	4 16-32
M. G. Do.	4 26-32	—	4 16-32
Belati	4 14-32		4 2-32
Bengals	4 14-32	4 7-32	4 2-32
Khandeish	...	4 10·32	4 6-32

There is a steadier feeling in the local market in spite of the continued fall in prices both in Liverpool and New York. Shippers have taken up 600 bales of different grades, and the local mills have purchased some 700 bales for immediate consumption. The quotations are Bengal Fine, ready, Rs. 181 : Fully good Rs. 168 to Rs. 169. Broach Fine is Rs. 227 to Rs. 228, and Good Rs. 215, March delivery. Bhownugger quoted for May is offering at Rs. 190.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday	Since 1st Oct. 1900	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	1,808	22,759	24,328
Barsee and Nugur	415	9,743	4,760
Berar.....	3,449	58,840	29,638
Hingughat.....	40	1,412	1,143
Dholera	16	1,859	24,827
Broach	...	275	13,629
Compta and Dharwar.....	...	7,092	10,379
Westerns	...	1,557	564
Bengals.....	1,254	34,023	92,551
Sind	...	301	4,576
Persian.....	...	1,237	234
American.....	...	1,494	2,388
Egyptian	196	2,049	2,461
Other sorts	437	1,953	833
Total.....	7,506	144,594	212,311

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The home advices this morning as regards Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat say that the tone of the market is dull, but that there are sellers for Dunkirk, April-May shipment. The price quoted is 46s.—1-4.

LINSEED is said to be quiet. Business has been done for the Ports of Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, April-May at 48 7-8 plus 1-8.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for United Kingdom was 1,820,000 qrs.

Locallay the market for Wheat is quiet and as usual there is nothing doing for export, but native merchants are operating for forward delivery. White Delhi remains unchanged, the rate being Rs. 4-7-3 ; March-April.

THE LINSEED market is dull with a limited business. The quotations to-day are.—

Linseed bold Old .....Rs. 10-5
New..... ,, 8-9-0
,, small ..... ,, 10-2

RAPESEED is quiet and there is nothing doing—

Prices closed this evening as follows :—

Brown Cawnpore (old) ..... Rs. 8-6
,, ,, (new).....Rs. 6-8
,, Delhi ,, ...Rs. 6-8-6
Yellow Cawnpore.....Rs. 7-1 nominal
,, Guzerat.....Rs. 7-12

The market for Poppyseed is dull and we have no business to report. Old description is quoted Rs. 8-14, and new Rs. 7-12-0.

THE CASTORSEED market is rather easier. Old is quoted at Rs. 39 and new Rs. 34.

GINGELLY is quiet and there is a fair business in this article several export firms being well in the market.

We quote :—

New 50 per cent..... Rs. 41-8
,, 75 ,, ,, ... ,, 42-8
,, 15 ,, ,, ... ,, 43-8
,, Red ,, ... ,, 41-4

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay.

	Yesterday	Since 1st Jan. 1900.	Since 1st Jan. 1899.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	2,521	2,317,909	5,020,102
Linseed	2,129	750,017	2,069,745
Rapeseed.....	81	626,888	1,950,683
Gingellyseed	31,934	1,468,023	1,592,199
Poppyseed	147	456,076	587,035
Groundnuts	123	47,765	143,989
Castorseed	4,620	535,217	885,098
Rice	17,321	13,074,184	7,015,503
Myrabollams	2,229	*331,366	not recorded.

* Since 1st April.

TRADE IN SUGAR.

In the recently published Trade and Navigation returns of British India to which we referred a day or two ago, interesting figures are given regarding the trade in imported sugar during the seven months of the current fiscal year, that is to say from 1st April to 31 October 1900. The figures carrying the record up to the latest date for which the exact details are available, are, of course, instructive in relation to the Indian Government's action on March 20 last year, when countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar were imposed. The following are the returns of the imports of refined or crystallised sugar into India during the first seven months of the present year and two preceding fiscal years :—

	VALUES.		
	1898 Rs.	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.
FROM			
United Kingdom ..	2,42 814	4,67,288	6,05,203
Austria-Hungary...	37,37,148	33,50,494	63,30,388
Germany.....	31,44,681	2,17,469	32,23 0 4
Mauritius	53 85,819	58,91,823	1,12,29 879
China	13,07,656	19,62,473	38,46,884
Java	7 32,840	7,00,206	20,13,131
Straits Settlements	4,62 350	6,45,136	9,97,275
Other Countries.....	1,57,287	2,60,513	7,50,653
Total	1,51,50,595	1,38,55,410	2 89,93,607

	QUANTITIES		
	1898. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1900. cwts.
FROM			
United Kingdom...	10 189	24 182	58,456
Austria-Hungary...	364 173	325,501	525,591
Germany.....	302 316	21,035	277,067
Mauritius	520,297	545 648	977 420
China	116,561	169 351	326,787
Java	69 646	81,301	200 246
Straits Settlements	39,794	58,488	92,044
Other Countries ...	15,647	22 334	63,526
Total.....	1,438,623	1,247,930	2,516,137

The very considerable increase in the imports, both as regards quantity and value, this year, notwithstanding the countervailing duties, is striking. The increase is marked even in the cases of the bounty-giving countries. Thus, Austria-Hungary shows a very decided gain in both value and quantity in her shipments of sugar to India, and Germany, whose trade in bounty-fed sugar in the direction indicated seemed to be rapidly approaching extinction, has shown new life, the expression of which is also a largely increased exportation to India. The greatest individual increase has been however, from Mauritius, and there have been minor increases, both in quantities and values, from most of the other sources of supply. But allowing for these, the figures certainly at present do not justify the conclusion that the countervailing duties have stopped the imports of bounty-fed sugar or starved the Indian markets. The feature of the preceding tables is the evidence they give of increased imports from both cane and beet growing countries which point to some other influence than duties or bounties as controlling the demand and supply.

TRADE WITH KHORASSAN.

The recently published report of H. M. Consul-General for Khorassan states that there was a great increase in the import of Russian sugar into Meshed. This was partly caused by a considerable export of Russian sugar via Meshed to Herat. Sugar from India did not reach Herat owing to the high price prevailing for transport from the Baluchistan border. The export of Indian sugar to Khorassan has stopped as the Russian sugar is cheaper. The price of Russian sugar is far higher in Ashkabad and on the Russian side of the frontier than it is in Meshed, owing to the bounty granted on the exported article. The system of bounties given by the Russian, combined with cheap transit by rail and road, has destroyed the trade in Indian sugar in Khorassan. The import of Russian kerosine into Persia is on the increase ; it is now said to be carried as far south as Kirman. Kafilas returning to Bandar Abbas are often in want of a return load, and kerosine has been found to conveniently supply this want. There was some decrease in the import of Russian piece-goods into Meshed, but it is still very large. There was great increase in the import of glass and chinaware from Russia. The Indian trade in these articles in Meshed is on the decline. The cost of carriage is destroying it, the transport on the Russian railway being cheap. There is a large import of paper from Russia ; the Indian trade cannot compete with it owing to the cost of carriage. The import of lead and tin from Russia is much on the increase. The import of cutlery, &c., from Russia is on the increase to meet the growing demand. These articles from Russia are not of good quality, but they are cheap and suit the Khorassan market. Matches have been imported from Russia on an unusually extensive scale. The Indian trade in matches has ceased. The Russian Government grant a bounty on this article.... On the other hand, the exports to Russia are very large. Transcaspia and the troops in that province are supplied to a great extent from Khorasan. Large quantities of grain are taken to Transcaspia, but as the export is forbidden, customs duties are not levied, and receipts under this head do not appear in the Customs returns.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

In a recent report received at the Foreign Office from the British Vice-Consul at Mombasa, it is pointed out that the trade of that place, the principal port in the territory and the terminus of the Uganda Railway, now under construction, has been stationary as regards imports, but has doubled in volume in exports, due in a large measure to the increase in shipments of ivory and hides, the trade in which has been materially assisted by railway transport as against the old porterage system. Lamu, the second largest town in the territory, has also benefited by the increase of ivory shipments and there has been a corresponding increase in importations of rice. The country, as a whole, is slowly recovering from the severe distress into which it was plunged by the drought two years ago, which brought in its train famine and small-pox. The rains have fallen abundantly during the past monsoon, and crops, where the natives have possessed seed, are plentiful, the only drawbacks being a plague of rats in the Giriama country and the diminished number of labourers consequent on mortality from famine and small-pox. An abundant crop of rice in Burmah has again come to the relief of Mombasa, as in the previous year, and kept the price of this grain at a low level in spite of the famine and distress in India. India and Burmah have contributed 40 per cent. of the imports for the year (a decrease of 10 per cent.) ; the United Kindom, 30 per cent. (an increase of 5 per cent.) ; and Germany, 10 per cent. (the same as in the previous year).

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 2 bon.	1270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,230
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	nil	60
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	40	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£33½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Victoria Assn	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	195xd
Back Bay					
Baths.....	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	155
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation..	1,000	12,500	500	dvd 450	6,875
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,760
Hombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	65	735
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	310
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	160
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	521
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn....	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kamp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	131
Phillips & Co. Ld.....	4,000	100	50	Nil	30
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	000	100	25	470
Scundy & Co ...	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
Treacher & Co..	2,000	500		50	1000
Thacker & Co..	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	155
Telephone Co...	4,000	251	100	1½	30

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 3·33m., 4-10a. Low water, 10·11m., 9-21a.
Lord Northcote's Return from his Tour, Apollo Bunder, 8 a. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Bombay Hunt, meet Santa Cruz.
Damoder Lukhmidas Mills, 21, Esplanade Road, 2 p. m.
Bombay Education Society's Schools, Children's Sports and Tea, 3 to 6 p.m.
St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, Organ Recital, 5-30 p. m.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Raja of Jodhpore, accompanied by fifteen followers, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, and alighted at the Grant Road Station.

FIRE.—Shortly after midnight, on Tuesday, a fire broke out in a house, belonging to a Parsee woman, named Buchoobai, at Gun Carriage Road, Colaba, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 200. The fire was put out by the Colaba fire-engine. The outbreak appears to have originated by the tenants leaving fuel near the fire-place.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Berbera, per transport Dwarka, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-day.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Kagoshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-day.—The s. s. Indus having sailed yesterday morning the notice advertising mails to be closed at 11 a. m. to-day is cancelled.

THE MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND.—The annual prize-distribution to those boys who were recommended by the members of the Mutual Help Branch of the Maratha Provident Fund and who were examined by a committee of examiners appointed under the auspices of the Maratha Provident Fund is to be held at Madhav Baug on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 4 p. m. Shet Damoder Lukhmidass Khimji has kindly consented to preside.

THEFT AT THE COLABA DEPOT.—Sergeant-Major Gaskell, of the Nagpur Volunteers, at present staying at the Colaba Depot, has reported to the police that some time during Monday night a portmanteau, containing £15 in gold, three currency notes for Rs. 10 each, one note for Rs. 5, Rs. 20 in cash and pieces of wearing apparel, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 341, was stolen from his room on the ground floor. The portmanteau seems to have been stolen out of a window, which had been left unbolted and carried to the sea-shore, where it was discovered by the police, torn open and the property abstracted.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

JUDGES DIFFER IN OPINION.

IMPERATRIX VS. HOOSAIN HAJEE ABBA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, in July last, convicted the appellant Hoosein of keeping a common gaming-house and fined him Rs. 500, or in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Heugh Sealy, appeared for the accused, and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, Mr. Justice Candy was of opinion that it was impossible to read the depositions of the witnesses Karim and Ibrahim, and of the two police officers, without coming to the conclusion that gambling, and not a game of skill, was going on ; and his lordship would, therefore, confirm the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Justice Whitworth, on the other hand, said the principal question in this appeal was whether the men, Karim and Ibrahim, were in the first instance were co-accused with the appellant, were, after the cessation of proceedings against them, competent witnesses against him. His lordship thought they were in effect illegally pardoned. The case had rested mainly upon the evidence of these two witnesses ; and if that be excluded, the remaining evidence was, his lordship thought, insufficient to establish that the house was being used as a common gaming house. His lordship would, therefore, reverse the conviction and sentence.

As Mr. Justice Candy could not agree in opinion with Mr. Justice Whitworth, the case was laid before Mr. Justice Ranade, under Section 429 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his judgment as the referring judge, said : The only question of law on which there is a difference of opinion, necessitating the reference under Section 429, is whether Karim and Ibrahim, who were co-accused with the appellant, were competent witnesses after the Public Prosecutor, with the consent of the Presidency Magistrate, withdrew from the prosecution instituted against them, and they were discharged by the magistrate. The magistrate's judgment shows clearly that his order should have been, not one of discharge, but of acquittal. This admitted mistake is one which is covered by Section 537, as it did not result in any failure of justice. If the Presidency Magistrate had acquitted Karim and Ibrahim, it is obvious that they would have been competent witnesses against the present appellant. The provisions of Section 337 expressly lay down that a person, who is directly or indirectly concerned in any offence, and who has received a pardon on his undertaking to give full and true disclosures, is a competent witness. A pardoned accomplice is certainly a less reliable witness than a co-accused, in respect of whom the Public Prosecutor, with the consent of the court, withdraws the prosecution, and who is thereupon acquitted by the magistrate. The withdrawal of the prosecution in one case, like the acceptance of pardon in the other, restores to the co-accused his competency as a witness. In the present case, though Karim and Ibrahim were apprehended with the appellant, the cross-examination of these witnesses shows clearly that from the first, they were acting in full sympathy with the instructions of the police, and it was on that account that they were treated with special indulgence, and finally the prosecution was withdrawn against them. The considerations which influenced the Presidency Magistrate to give his consent, were judicial considerations such as those referred to in Section 337. The distinction made by Whitworth, J., appears not to be borne out by the evidence in this case, and I feel satisfied that the decisions referred to in the judgment of Candy, J., fully apply. (5 Bombay H. C. R. Criminal Cases 1, and 1 I. L. R., Bom., page 610 and page 619.) In one of these cases, the accused had been, as in the present case, discharged, yet it was held that the accused were competent witnesses, and that their evidence, along with the other police testimony, fully justified the conviction and sentence passed by the magistrate.

The court accordingly confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE BALKISSONDAS THAKORDAS.

Mr. Inverarity, for the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi" for the revocation of the order of adjudication, on the ground that his client had not attempted to leave Bombay with the object of defrauding his creditors, as suggested when the order was made. His Lordship granted Mr. Inverarity's application.

RE NARONDAS MADHOJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted the usual interim order.

RE KALIDAS KESHOWJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Davur, for an opposing creditor, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not make up their accounts and proceed with the hearing. They had been adjudicated in 1895, and had ceased to attend the Official Assignee's office since 1899. His Lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE SORABJEE FRAMJEE DAVUR.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, was granted an extension of his client's interim order for one month.

RE URJOON NARAYEN.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, for a creditor, applied for and was granted a rule 'nisi," calling upon the insolvent to deposit his books with the Official Assignee.

RE JOHN HAMILTON COOK.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent, was granted an extension of his client's interim order.

HEMRAJ RAGHOWJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davur, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted an extension of the insolvent's interim order.

RE JUGGUNATH BHICAJI PATEL.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, for the insolvent, was granted an interim order.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

THE PARSIS AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a time when the annually recurring Indian Congress meeting is about to be held I ask your leave to express my views on the question of the necessity or expediency of such irresponsible and self-constituted assemblies, and whether it is really national compact, and if so what good it has done, or can possibly do to the people of this country, and last not least, as to whether Parsis as a race or community should join in the movement. I have said so much on the subject in your own columns and elsewhere that I have hardly much to add. But the chief object of this letter is to warn my people of the danger and disadvantages of taking part in a movement of this kind. If it forebodes any good to any other race or people of India, at any rate it will do no good to Parsis as a race, held in high estimation by its rulers and its fellow-subjects. I think that the Parsis have much to lose and little to gain by co-operating with the Congresswallas. I look upon the Congress as an excrescence of English education in India. It may be but a public exhibition of the just aspirations and demand of equal rights on the part of educated Hindus of to-day. Talking about an educated Hindoo of to-day (if not agreeing with Macaulay's vivid description of Hindoo character and nationality—if nationality he has—in toto, we must say with the writer that courage, independence, and veracity are qualities to which his constitution and his situation are equally unfavourable) I must freely say, that with all his boast of English learning and with all his high notions of outward civilization, and an improving status of domestic life and widow marriage, the poor, educated Hindoo at home is just as much helpless as an old orthodox one in domestic and family circumstances. He is just as much subject to the yoke of Hinduism as an ordinary Hindoo—and like his forefathers has always large promises, smooth excuses and a glib tongue at his command. All his high notions vanish like chaff before the wind when a single threat is held out to him in the shape of ex-communication from the caste. Of course there have been martyrs like the late Cursondas Mooljee and Ganesh Joshee among the Hindoos, but then such exceptions are few and far between. The late Cursondas Mooljee and Ganesh Wasoodev Joshee, as natives of India, reveal in them a character for our study. Indeed, such men, are models to be copied by our young men, by our educated men, and by our several vain-glorious men of this age. When I run down the present alpaca-coated, and bepantaloned rising generation of Hindoos (they are all be-ghotied at home though) for their moral cowardice, of course I have some respect for those Hindoos (who dress in angarkhas and dhoturs—notwithstanding the dhotee being an eyesore to H. E. the Governor), who do their duty and business in life, which they owe to themselves and to their community without making any grand parade. Such good men can be counted by hundreds among the Hindoos and they command our respect. But the question is can the rights, liberties and privileges asked for be safely granted to us by the Government, and are we fit and able to govern ourselves? Look and say truly and sincerely (pray don't say with Banyan hypocrisy and Brahmin policy) whether the municipal government of the towns and cities of India is carried on as it ought to be. Why, I have heard some right-minded, impartial, and independent men in and out of the Poona and Ahmedabad Municipal corporations—and for the matter of that Broach also—say that it would be much better for the people of Poona, Ahmedabad and Broach to have themselves governed by legally constituted responsible authorities than to try to govern themselves in the way they are doing at present. It does no good to themselves nor to the people they pretend to govern. All these so-called self-governing bodies in Guzerat, the Deccan, and elsewhere are more ruled over by some one more capable of ruling than themselves instead of ruling themselves and those placed under them. It may be the ambition of some of the Congresswallas to show forth their English education to the public, or to pose as orators and leaders of men, or to be worshipped by the ignorant mob as heroes and martyrs, fighting with Government for the right and liberties of the people of India, or they may be enthusiastic and misguided men in search of fame and glory. I beg most humbly to urge upon the Parsis the fact of there being nothing like a nationality among them, of their being foreigners in a foreign land, that they have lost their all, except a glorious name, which they have still, thanks to the British Government in India, been able to preserve. English people are shrewd enough to observe (honest John Bull is shrewd enough for that) and understand that the Parsis cannot but be loyal and grateful to the British Government, because the Parsis owe everything to them and if imitation can be called the sincerest flattery the Parsis are the sincerest admirers of everything English. He copies English dress, English manners, writes, thinks and speaks in English, even copies his prayers, and has taken his chance with English wives. Were he not afraid of complete loss of identity, he would avail himself largely of this last condition of life. At the risk of being called names, he latterly indulges in the fragrant weed to please his English rulers and to associate with them in hotels and clubs in right fellowship and brotherly unity—careless of the taunts and croakings of a few orthodox Parsis who see and dream unheard-of calamities from the use of the weed—and call all deities and gods at their command to annihilate them for their sins. The instinct of self-preservation should urge them on to steer clear of the shifting sands of politics. They should strain every nerve to improve their position and find ways and means and lay the foundation of a continual spring of material prosperity, what is it however, that he can call his country, or his people? With the exception of his 100,000 co-religionists the millions of India will not eat or drink with him, will not take him into their house and treat him as a brother. How many in a thousand will understand his ways, wants and language, and as to country,

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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Yanariva, 2,154 tons, Commander A Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Baku Standard, 2,375 tons. Commander H Tucker, will sail to-day for Port Said, in ballast.

THE steamer Bombay, 2,019 tons, Commander L J Fraser, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Havre. with a general, cargo.

THE steamer Hermod, 830 tons, Commander R Olsen arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 2nd December, with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Dragoman, 2,215 tons, Commander C Waters' arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 2nd December, with a cargo of coal and general,

THE steamer Quito, 2,153 tons. Commander D Baird, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 30th November, with a cargo of coal, and one man stowaway.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Amra, 170 tons, Commander W Pigott, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Colombo, 8th December, with ballast, and Mr McLeod, and Mr Elton as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Commander J Metcalfe, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Engel, Mrs Laythorpe and two children, Capt Stewell, Mr E W Mahon. 13 natives, and 25 deck.

THE Japan Mail Steam ship Co's steamer Kagoshima Maru, 2,729 tons, Commander T Murai, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev and Mrs E S Likens, Mr P Damjee, Mr N Ludha, Dr Orshi, Mr and Mrs Tackamichi and infant and 7 decks,

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tonasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Tientsin	2535	Daniel	5-12		P & O Co
Pekin	2932	Hayward			P & O Co
Forerlo	2,991	White			M M & Co
Cuina	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Baku Standard	2375	Tucker			E Latham
Yanariva	215	Smith			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Dido	3127	Pickering			M M & Co
Masalia	2,05	Lyon			P & O Co
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Quito	2132	Baird			
Hermod	830	Olsen			
Dragoman	2215	Waters			
Amra	170	Pigott			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Dragoman s	Waters	Calcutta, Dec 2.
	Hermod s	Olsen	Rangoon, Dec 2.
	Amra s	Pigott	Colombo, Dec 8.
	Quito s	Baird	Calcutta, Nov 30

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Indus s	Duchateau	China, &c.
	Bombay s	Fraser	Havre, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kagoshima Maru, Murai, for China and Japan.
" Yanariva, Smith, for Calcutta.
" Khandalla, Metcalfe, for Persian Gulf.
" Baku Standard, Tucker, for Port Said.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Chisholm s—25 cases whisky, Chas Phillimore and Co.
Clan Ferguson s—5 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Hispania s—10 cases rum, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Arabia s—25 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Clan Lamont s—30 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clydesdale s—8 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Caledonia s—10 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Persia s—2 cases perfumed spirit, B Nazarally; 116 cases oilmans stores, D Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Persia s—20 cases gin, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—25 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—50 cases matches, H J Rustomjee and Co; 50 cases beer D Dadabhoy.
Steinberger s—25 cases rum, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Johannesberger s—10 cases rum, and 25 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Persia s—50 cases schnapps, D Cowasjee; 26 cases cheese, and 6 cases geneva, D Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—27 tons oil and coke The New Mofussil Co; 31 bales goat hair, and 20 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 39 bales wool, C G B Forbes and Co; 40 bales wool, R N anji, 400 cwt old copper coins, D Balkrishna and Co; 60 bales wool, P A Do-ni; 26 cwts old copper, R Keroba; 10 cwts coir yarn, K Dharsey and Co; 122 bales wool, R M Kooka.

FOR GLASGOW.

Hispania s—2,000 cwt mussoor, A Blaecheck and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—20 bales cotton, and 25 bales hemp, B Jethabhoy; 90 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 4 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co.

Sheikh s— 2,000 cwt wheatbran N Fatehally; 18 bales skins H. A. Gool Mahomed; 2,000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1155 cwt myraballams E Oomersy; 2015 cwt myraballams David Sassoon and Co; 1000 cwt linseed M Rambhagat; 1000 cwt bonemeal The Bombay Company, 119 cwt coir fibers P Peraj; 11 bales skins H E Goolmahomed; 2000 cwt myraballams H T M Ayeb; 3 pots rosa oil E A Mochala.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—6 bales carpets and 2 cases furniture S J Tellery and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s— 4500 cwt gingelly seed J Fachiri.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton Valkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sheikh s—1,062 cwt linseed Mezjee Vulubdas; 700 cwt gingellyseed, A Blaecheck and Co; 2,001 cwt linseed and 4,001 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt cotton seed J Khetsey and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—75 cwt Kurdeeseed Glade and Co: 2,000 cwt locheed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rhenfels s—30 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 700 cwt oilseed cake, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwt myrabollams. Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Bombay s—30 cwt shell lac and 22 cwts wax, R Dossa and Co; 210 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—50 tons old iron, E B Parekh; 725 cwt old copper, F Fischer and Co; 2,001 cwt gingellyseed, A Blaecheck and Co

Bethynie s—1,001 cwt rapeseed. Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peninsular s—200 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 532 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 10 bales twist, N J Abraham,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peninsular s—348 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 67 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 115 cwt sandal-wood chips, S G Hosson.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th December.

1. The Battalion will parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday next, the 15th instant.
2. A Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File, will parade behind the Town Hall at 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday next the 19th instant, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor Dress—Review Order Khaki.
3. The following Members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company:—No 4956 Vol A Hamm. No 4957 Vol W Cody, No 4958 Vol F Wade, No 4959 Vol C O'Brian, No 4960 Vol A Hudson, No 4961 Vol H De Penning, No 4962 Vol C Wells, No 4963 Vol H Young, No 4964 Vol R McEvoy, No 4965 Vol W Hazle, No 4966 Vol T Lowe, No 4967 Vol S Boyne, No 4968 Vol W Moody, No 4969 Vol A Thorpy, No 4970 Vol H F DePenning, No 4971 Vol S Smyth, No 4972 Vol D Barrett, No 4973 Vol R Easdon, No 4974 Vol A Boyne, No 4975 Vol H F Otto, No 4976 Vol W Maher, No 4977 Vol D White, No 4978 Vol C Murray, No 4979 Vol W S Darcux, No 4980 Vol E White, No 4981 Vol H Peters, No 4982 Vol P Brown and No 4983 Vol L Francis.
4. The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company.—No 4984 Vol H Peters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th December.

1. There will be 10 inch and 40-pr. R M L Gun drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day at 8-45 p.m.
2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill Order without arms, Putties to be worn. No. 2 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief, and the remainder will parade for 6th B L Gun Drill.
3. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date;—Gr. R H Woodward.
4. Mr G H McCausland will act as Paymaster and Quartermaster from this date pending his appointment to this office in the Government Gazette.
5. Leave of absence for three months from this date is granted to Lieut J R Duxbury.
6. The brake will leave Byculla Bridge on Saturday afternoon as usual.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain. R.A.
Adjutan', B. V.A.

Notice.

Members requiring tickets for the Annual Club Cinderella on the 31st instant are requested to apply to the Secretaries for the same before the 15th as owing to the number already applied for it is not likely that any tickets will be issued after the latter date.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BENNETT—December 12, Hormusji Maneckji Bennett, aged 31. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—December 6, at Lucknow, the wife of L H C Armstrong, of a son.
DAWSON—December 2, at Kalsia, near Saharanpur, the wife of Gerard F Dawson, P W D, of a son.
MAHONEY—December 5, at Bolarum, the wife of Lieut. E Mahoney, I S M D, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

INNES—STEVENSON—December 6, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. A H Lash, C M S, assisted by the Rev C H Malden, M. A. Chaplain, Charles Alexander Innes, I C S, to Agatha Rosalie, daughter of Colonel Kenlis Stevenson, M S C, retired, of Cluny Hall, Cotacamund.

DEATH.

McRAE—December 7, at the Howrah General Hospital, of dysentry, John McRae, Second Officer in the B I S N Co, L'd. aged 30 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1900.

THE news that Lord George Hamilton has arranged to relieve India with a grant of £257,000 annually will be welcomed. This must not be supposed to be a contribution for purposes of Famine Relief. It is the fulfilment of the promise made by the Secretary of State in July last, in his speech when the Indian Budget was under discussion in the Commons. And even this was not quite voluntary, as it was merely a compliance with one of the recommendations of the Welby Commission which the Secretary of State announced had been received favourably by the Government. The report of that commission, it will be remembered, suggested an annual Parliamentary grant of fifty thousand pounds to the India Office and a division of the trooping charges until the capitation rate is revised, and other concessions which were enumerated at the time in our summary of the report. Lord George Hamilton explained to the House that to ensure effective economy and financial reform in India our primary condition was that Government must make Indian finance self-supporting and independent. It was with that idea in his mind that he had opposed the grant of contributions from the Imperial exchequer, not because of any lack of sympathy with the people. And he held out the hope that as soon as the clouds of plague and famine has passed away, considerable remission in taxation will be possible and the general condition of the Indian tax-payer will be much ameliorated. The Welby Commission emphasised the fact that the growth of expenditure in India had exceeded the normal growth of revenue, notwithstanding that the financial machinery is well organised, and that if it were possible to introduce some stability into the rate of exchange considerable reductions in taxations might be made. We have not yet arrived at the happy moment when any remissions can be made, but meantime reduction of the Home Charges by over a quarter of a million sterling per annum is something to be thankful for. Lord George Hamilton's promise has been more speedily fulfilled than was anticipated, and the effect in the Finance Member's Budget will be appreciable. More than this quarter of a million we cannot yet hope to secure. If Government had seen its way to decrease the military charges the result would have been more gratifying. But as Lord George Hamilton told the House he could hold out no hope that the Indian military establishment would be reduced; it might even be necessary to increase it. Its re-equipment will run away with a lot of money, and it is impossible to expect any further savings in that direction. Nor does it appear probable that we may anticipate any Government assistance in the expenditure involved in the relief of famine. A grant-in-aid has been repeatedly refused, the views of the Home Government being tersely expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he said: "If the Indian Government comes to the Imperial Government and says their resources are exhausted, and the future before them is so dark that they do not see their way to meeting these terrible calamities without assistance from the Imperial Government, that assistance will be given, but, until that request is made, I hope the House will support her Majesty's Government in declining to assent to a proposal which, though it may be recommended by sentiment and sympathy, is contrary to reason and to the future interests not only of the United Kingdom but of India as well." Lord George Hamilton intimated that if it should become necessary he would not hesitate to appeal to the Imperial Treasury. But as the responsible officials say it is not necessary and they are now relieved of an annual charge of a quarter of a million, the prospect of Imperial assistance in famine relief expenditure is more remote than ever.

PIRACY and brigandage are prevalent in Southern China and travelling is unsafe. The officials are said to be powerless to restore order. This ought not to be the case, for the rebels gave timely warning and the officials had ample opportunity of preparing. A month ago Canton and Fatshan were ablaze with placards, which set forth that the Western Ocean devils had entered the Canton province for the purposes of conquest and to overthrow China, having secretly devised means to this end. "Now," continued the proclamation, "our superior men of Fatshan are roused at the thought of the extreme wickedness of these foreigners. Let the churches be demolished and the dwellings of the converts be levelled with the ground. The leaders of the converts, Wing Ching Hing, a worthless member of the gentry, together with Yeung Seung Po, Ng Lo I, and men of that class are to be arrested and put to death. If any one will seize these leaders and the foreign devils a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid for each one." Prompt means were taken to prevent outrage and a youthful reformer who was discovered in the neighbourhood of the Acting Viceroy's Yamen was beheaded on a charge of attempting to set fire to it. Another reformer was tortured to death and these occurrences might have proved sufficient to intimidate the people, but that the officials in their anxiety considerably overstepped the bounds of prudence and by the extreme rigour of their measures exasperated the populace. Gambling-houses, opium saloons and other places of popular resort were watched and closed much earlier than usual with a view to preventing assemblages for unlawful purposes. The officials had reason to suspect that sympathisers with Sun Yat Sen and Kang Yuwei contemplated gatherings. Had their precautions ended there very little cause of complaint could have arisen. But in order to provide against possible difficulties they imposed extra taxes, which the people refused to pay. The whole of Canton rose in opposition. Gangs were beaten from one end of the city to the other and the leaders closed the city gates, establishing a blockade which occasioned incalculable inconvenience. Said they: The Mandarins tax the opium dens, the gambling dens; they have likin and tax everything that is imported and everything that is exported. Now we want to know how do they spend all this money. No reply was vouchsafed to their questionings and soldiers were brought in to protect property and keep the peace. Wholesale executions followed. But the effect was not that which was anticipated. The disturbance spread beyond the city walls, and in a short time the whole country was ablaze. General Ma Wei-chi and Admiral Ho were appointed to quell the disturbances which quickly assumed serious proportions. General Ma only carried four hundred of his three thousand men out of action. But Admiral Ho reported that he had dispersed the insurgents in all directions. As it was believed that they would escape by sea a cruiser was sent to watch them. But they had other plans. And by last China mail we received news of several acts of piracy on the West River so serious that a party of German blue-jackets and marines had to be despatched in search of the pirates. By the same mail came news that the Mandarin had been seized and informed he would be held as a hostage until the obnoxious taxes had been abandoned.

THE latest developments of colour photography are described by Mr. H. Snowden Ward in the current "Review of Reviews." The most interesting feature of the progress made with photography in natural colours during the last ten years is the discovery by Professor Gabriel Lippmann, who knowing nothing whatever of photography, and reasoning purely from the wave theory of light, hit upon a method of directly photographing colours. For the present however, there are difficulties in the way of its practical use, and the Lippmann process is yet but a remarkable scientific curiosity. As such, however, it is well worth a little explanation. Beginning with the wave theory of light Professor Lippmann reflected that in passing through the thickness of a sensitive photographic film the actinic light pursued a waved course, the length of the waves varying with the "colour" of the light. He reasoned that if these light waves could be reflected back along their original course the original and returning waves would "interfere" at definite and regular intervals, and that the deposit of silver to form the photographic image would take place in layers corresponding to these intervals. These layers would form a sort of trap or grating, so that when white lights were thrown on the film and reflected, only those rays corresponding in wave length or "colour" to the originally acting light could be seen. As each coloured ray produced its own particular trap or grating, a film upon which various coloured lights had fallen would reflect various colours. The result of experiments made with photographically sensitive films, backed with mercury to reflect the light, showed the perfect correctness of the Professor's theory. But there are several draw-backs to the practical utility of the process. Before the colour photograph can be seen it has to be shielded from side-lights, illuminated at one exact angle, and like certain ingenious pictures, has to be viewed from a corresponding angle. Its use for lantern purposes is also limited as owing to the necessity of allowing the light to fall upon the surface of the picture in order to be reflected on the screen, only a disc of two or three feet in diameter can be shown. That, of course, is too small to be seen by a numerous audience in a large hall. The films with their layers of silver are liable to expand and contract under conditions of heat and moisture with the result that the colours are more or less untruly reflected.

Apart from this process, however substantial progress has been made in the development of colour photography by indirect methods. The indirect process consists in using dry plates, specially sensitive to various parts of the spectrum, in conjunction with light filters. The latter are transparent bodies which absorb certain coloured rays and transmit the rest to the plate. By this process three negatives are made, each being the effect of one of the primary colours of light. From the negatives three transparent positives are made, each in its proper colour and these superposed give the correct representation of the original object with all its natural colours, tints and shades. A modification of this process is in extensive use for the production of photo-mechanical printing blocks and the printing of coloured illustrations. What is known as the McDonough-Joly process is intermediate between the direct and indirect methods. Like the former only one exposure and one dry plate are necessary, but as in the latter process three separate colour impressions are made. It was originally suggested twenty-five years ago, by a well-known French photographer, Louis Ducos Du Hauron, but it remained undeveloped because there were no dry plates sufficiently sensitive to all the colours. Its re-discovery within the last decade is an illustration of how great minds often think alike. Six or eight years ago Dr. Joly of Dublin, and James McDonough, an American, both of whom were unaware of the suggestion of Du Hauron, independently thought of the same idea and each independently patented it in England and America. The method is simple and it is stated that the special apparatus, which will probably be on the market next year, should not be expensive. The process consists in using a sheet of glass, ruled with a great number of fine lines of coloured gelatine, in contact with the photographic plate in the camera when the exposure is made. The negatives so produced are not coloured but are merely records of colour impressions in lines. The transparencies are made from the negatives as in ordinary photography. To see the colour picture the transparency is placed over a ruled, coloured screen, similar to the one used in making the negative, taking care that the lines of the transparency cover their proper lines on the screen and by transmitted light the picture is seen in all its beauty. Coloured photographic prints can be easily made if the paper is first ruled with the sets of coloured lines and then coated with any of the photographic sensitive surfaces. Book illustrations can also be made by the same process. The amateur photographer will be interested in the possibilities which here lie before him, for when the necessary apparatus is placed upon the market a new field will be opened and to the already exciting uncertainties and terrors of amateur effort will be added the possibilities of startling chromatic outrages.

THE promised reduction in Indian cable charges hangs fire, because the consent of Russia and Germany is necessary to the cheapening of the rates. This means that the commercial interests of England and India are impeded by excessive cable charges because of the mutual agreement between the two great companies and the European Governments from whom the Indo-European Company have concessions for their lines. The through rate to India, via the Indo-European route, includes the transit and terminal rates of the countries through which the line passes. The proprietors of this line collect the full charges, and pay to the various governments either a royalty on the messages, or a line rent. The reduction of the through rate involves the lessening of the transit charges, and before that can be effected the consent of all the administrations associated under the International Telegraph Convention is necessary. The Indo-European Company are not disposed to take any undue risks, and they require the concessionary Governments to accept reduced royalties, or rents, to counteract an anticipated loss of revenue by the reduced tariff. That there would be an increased net revenue, as a result of the lowering of the rates to half a crown a word, does not appear to be recognised by the Companies, though the probability of a greater profit than is now realised is much more likely than that of reduced receipts. The present rates are much too high for the cable business to produce the greatest return for the Companies. An increase of messages would naturally involve an increase of working expenses, but it is highly probable that the greater number of cablegrams would more than counterbalance this result. Very soon, indeed, the increase of messages would lead to improvements in appliances, to enable the cables to be economically and rapidly dealt with. But while the rates for trans-Indian messages to Australia and the Far East have been substantially reduced, we have to wait upon the pleasure of Foreign Governments before India can have the benefit of charges more reasonable than the heavy rates now in force. Sir Edward Sassoon, who is not a little indignant at the position of subservience to Foreign Governments and private companies, to which the business community of the Empire has been reduced in this matter, thinks that the only way of relief is in starting an independent land and cable route apart from the territories and lines of the Governments and Companies at present interested. A scheme of this sort, he hopes shortly to lay before the Departmental Committee at Home, who are dealing with the question of cable rates, and also before the Indian Government, whose aid to such a project would be absolutely indispensable.

THE Viceroy is to be asked to unveil the equestrian statue of Lord Lansdowne on the Calcutta maidan at an early date.

THE Viceroy has refused to interfere with the sentence of death passed upon the Cawnpore plague rioters, and the Local Government will now have to fix the date of their execution.

MR. KEKI MISTRY, the well-known Parsi batsman, remains in the service of the Patiala State as a "companion" of the new Maharajah, instead of his former post as a member of the late chief's cricket team.

GENERAL MAITLAND, Secretary in the Military Department, and General Henry, Officiating Quartermaster-General, have now arrived in Calcutta on completion of their tours.

MR. T. H. S. BIDDULPH, Deputy Auditor General, is the officer selected for the new post of Financial Adviser to the Patiala Durbar, or rather to the Council of Regency yet to be nominated.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER it is understood will not return to India, so the command of the Quetta District will presently fall vacant. Sir Reginald Hart is now holding the officiating appointment.

No definite orders have yet been received regarding the despatch of Indian troops to Jubaland, where the Ogaden Somalis are giving trouble. Bombay regiments will, as before, probably be sent.

GENERAL SIR E. R. ELLES, who gets the vacant 1st Class District, owing to General Tucker having completed his five years' tenure, will continue to officiate as Adjutant-General in India for the present.

GENERAL TYLER, Inspector-General of Artillery, has been selected to represent India on the Committee which will shortly assemble in England to consider the rearmament of the artillery and other cognate questions.

A CEYLON paper understands that arrangements are being made by a Colonial firm at Sydney to open out a branch in Colombo. "The main idea is to confine its operations to the purchase of our Island's Tea for the Australian market and thus compete with the local exporters to the Colonies. It may not be out of place to mention that Ceylon has found a fairly good market for the sale of desiccated cocoanut in Australia, and the new firm which proposes to establish itself in Ceylon will not only handle tea and desiccated cocoanuts but will doubtless try to open a market in the Colonies for other produce from Ceylon."

THE trial of "Jimmy" Governor, the notorious murderer, was concluded in the Sydney Central Criminal Court on the 23rd ultimo. No evidence was called for the defence. The jury retired for 10 minutes, returning to Court with a verdict of guilty. Sentence of death was passed, the prisoner receiving it without emotion.

AN Exchange Telegraph Company's cablegram from Washington states that according to official statistics just issued it is shown that the percentage of Americans killed to those struck in the Spanish and Philippine Wars was one man to 11.94. In the Civil War it was one to 4.56. The large size of the bullets used in the Civil War is given as the cause.

THE Zemindars of Karvetnagar and Kalahasti are the only proprietors of estates who have till now availed themselves of the provisions of Madras Act IV. of 1899 (the amended Court of Wards Regulation), under which the estates of proprietors declared "incapacitated," on their own application, can be taken charge of by Government. Last April, Government appointed Mr. S. Swaminatha Iyer, Rao Saheb, Regulation Collector, and placed him in charge of these two estates. We believe Karvetnagar is indebted to the extent of over a crore of rupees, while Kalahasti's debts amount to a third of that amount. These estates are described as being in a deplorable condition, portions thereof having been heavily mortgaged many times over and frequently broken up, under the kindly auspices of the Amin and the auctioneer. It will of course take a long time to investigate the claims against these estates and a much longer time to meet them. At all events it is matter for satisfaction that the passing of the amended Court of Wards Regulation and the spirit of self-sacrifice of the present owners, have made possible the work of redemption of these once magnificent estates being vigorously taken on hand.

FRANCE'S SINEWS OF WAR:

STRAINED TO SNAPPING POINT.

SUCH is the conclusion to be drawn from Mr. W R. Lawson's paper in the November "National Review"—"The Financial Strain on France." Beginning with the pleasantry that "the Latin race, if it could live without politics, might be the happiest and most prosperous in Europe, Mr. Lawson goes on to point out that bad finance is the invariable accompaniment of their bungling attempts at self-government. He compares the proportion of French population to that of the rest of Europe. In the seventeenth century France had 38 per cent. of the aggregate population of the Great Powers; in 1789 27 per cent.; at the end of the Napoleonic wars, 20 per cent.; and to-day, 13 per cent.

THE SUM TOTAL OF FRENCH WEALTH.

In the days of the Grand Monarch, more than half the wealth of Europe was concentrated in England and France. What a change now!—

Nine or ten years ago, an estimate was made of the accumulated wealth of Europe by the chief of the Statistical Bureau of the French Ministry of Finance. He worked out a magnificent total of 1 000 milliards of francs, each milliard being equivalent to 40 millions sterling. To the six Great Powers he assigned about nine-tenths of the whole, or 900 milliards. Great Britain he placed at the head of his list with 250 milliards, France second with 200 milliards, Germany was a bad third with 170 milliards, and Russia a very poor fourth with 110 milliards. Austria and Italy brought up the rear with 100 milliards and 60 milliards respectively.

France has relatively sunk behind since then:—

With a stationary population, an unprogressive foreign trade, a narrow range of domestic industry, and productive powers hampered in almost every direction by restrictive laws, her public burdens increase faster than her capacity to bear them. While she is indisputably first among the nations in the magnitude of her national debt it is doubtful if she now ranks even third as regards national resources.

A BAD QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

"The nineteenth century has been a hard time for France, and especially the last quarter of it." The Franco-German war, the more costly Commune, the still more destructive phylloxera, the "Krach" of 1883, the colossal losses in the Panama Canal, have formed a ghastly procession of disaster. "Sir Robert Giffen reckoned that the war cost it 1,000 millions sterling to start with, and its later disasters taken altogether might not be overrated at another thousand millions." The service of debt for 1870 was nearly 500 millions sterling; in 1870 nearly 796 millions sterling. The service of debt for 1876 was 40 1-2 millions sterling; for 1898 is 50 1-4 millions sterling. The public debt swallows up 30 1-2 per cent. of the annual revenue. The French "have to spend 1,250 million francs a year for interest on cost capital, while they can only afford 920 million francs a year for 'national defence.'"

COMPARATIVE PRODUCE OF EUROPEAN STATES.

The writer appeals to the United States Consuls in Europe as an impartial authority:—

A year or so ago, they were asked to estimate the annual value of the agricultural, industrial, and other produce of the principal European States. In their inventory they put Great Britain at the head with a total of 20½ milliards, of francs, say 820 millions sterling. Germany comes second with 14½ milliards, or 580 millions sterling. After another long interval, France stands third with 11 1-4 milliards, or 450 millions sterling. What may be even more galling to the French than to be outstripped by Germany is to find their faithful ally, Russia, stealing a march on them also. Her annual production is valued at 9 milliards, equal to 360 millions sterling. It exceeds that of Austro-Hungary by nearly one milliard, and exactly trebles Italy's three milliards.

Adding the proceeds from rent and other sources, the writer estimates the total annual income of the French people at 22 milliards, or 880 millions sterling. The leading French authority, M. de Foville, puts it between 20 and 25 milliards. Of this amount close on 20 per cent. is appropriated by the State. Leroy-Beaulieu would say 15 per cent.

FRANCE, GERMANY GREAT BRITAIN.

Of the State's share, only 27 per cent. goes to armaments Germany has, for the same purpose, 36 per cent. of her public revenue. During the last twenty years "the percentages of increase are 16 for the army and 50 for the navy, against Germany's 62 per cent. for her army and 100 per cent. for her navy":—

With less effort than it costs France to devote 27 per cent. of her national revenue to the maintenance of her armaments, Great Britain can devote 38 per cent. of her national revenue to the same object. The explanation is that only 24 per cent. of her revenue is pledged in advance to the service of the public debt, against 30 1-2 per cent. of the French revenue.

HOW COULD FRANCE FIND MONEY FOR WAR?

Mr. Lawson proceeds to inquire "how these financial conditions would hamper France at the very outset of a war with any other Great Power"—

Her taxation is already screwed up almost to the highest point of endurance possible in times of peace, and a very narrow margin is left even for war taxes.... With or without heroic measures it is not easy to see how a large increase of revenue can be obtained, however serious the emergency. A new war would have to be financed on the same lines as that of 1870—by means of gigantic borrowing....But the brilliant loan operations by means of which the German indemnity was paid and French soil emancipated afford no criterion of how a second series might succeed. Borrowing now would be on a very different basis to what it was in 1871. The starting point then was an existing debt of twelve and a half milliards; and now it would be an existing debt of over twenty-six milliards—1,040 millions sterling. A State handicapped with such a burden, and hampered at the same time by an inelastic revenue, should not lightly plunge into adventures likely to cost 15 milliards more.

M. de Foville has reminded his countrymen that the estimated total of the national wealth—put at 180 or 200 milliards—is "scarcely forty times the amount of our annual Budgets, and hardly ten times the cost of the Franco-German War and of the Commune."

THE GREATEST SEAPORT IN THE WORLD.

MR. W. J. GORDON is in his element in sketching the Port of London in the November "Leisure Hour." He revels in a riot of colossal totals, and evidences his delight by making the driest bones of statistics live. London is the only port which leaves no blank in the annual Custom-house return:—

Our total customs revenue is £22,123,000, and of this London yields £9,650,000, or three times as much as Liverpool, six times as much as Bristol, eight times as much as Glasgow, and nine times as much as Belfast.

In the imports London is easily first, but in exports she comes after Liverpool. Liverpool imports amount to £204,854,000, and those of London to £155,040,000. The exports from London are eighty-three millions, from Liverpool over ninety millions. Londons' principal import is wool, which amounts to eighteen out of twenty-four million's worth that annually reach us. Next comes t

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

ANARCHY IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

THE PEKING RAILWAY.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Piracy and brigandage are increasing in Southern China and travelling is unsafe. The officials are powerless in the matter.

Trains have resumed running between Tientsin and Peking.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOER SETTLEMENT.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the Commons, said it was intended to make the terms of settlement with the Boers perfectly plain either by Proclamation or other means.

Mr. Balfour, in the Commons, said that the scheme for pensions to the widows, orphans and dependents of those killed in war had been settled and the Committee was now arranging the details of payment.

HOLLAND CANNOT HELP MR. KRUGER.

The Dutch Ministry has informed Mr. Kruger that Holland is unable to do anything unless the Powers took the initiative.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPE.

Sir Milner, in reply to a deputation from the Afrikander Congress, promised to forward the resolutions passed at their meeting on the 7th instant to the Imperial Government.

He said this had been one of the most humane wars ever waged and therefore the continued resistance of the Boers was not justified.

LORD ROBERTS SAILED.

Lord Roberts has sailed from Capetown homewards.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY WAR ESTIMATE.

Mr. Brodrick, in the Commons, last night, introduced his supplementary War Estimate and in doing so said he was unable to anticipate a reduction in the expenditure before the 31st March. We must, he said, continue the war with the strongest possible force. He regretted it was still impossible to recall the troops and volunteers.

The vote was adopted by 284 against 8.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The War vote of sixteen millions includes £500,000 for China.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach stated that he had five and a half millions unexpended and asked for authority to borrow eleven millions.

HELP FOR INDIA.

Lord George Hamilton has arranged to relieve India by two hundred and fifty-seven thousand pounds yearly, beginning on the 1st of next April.

THE STATUS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Mr. Brodrick in reply to a question from Sir John Colomb, said that no change had been made in the status of the Commander-in-Chief since Lord Roberts accepted the office.

THE IRISH NATIONALISTS AND MR. HEALY.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Nationalist Convention in Dublin on the motion of Mr. William O'Brien have expelled Mr. Healy from the Irish Party.

INDIAN TROOPS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

Mr. Brodrick in the Commons assured Sir W. V. Harcourt that the foreign service of Indian regiments should not be continued for a moment longer than was necessary.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The services of Lieutenant Neill, 2nd Royal Scots, Poona, have been asked for to proceed home to become Adjutant of the Volunteers, 7th Battalion.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 14-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-8
Bar Silver	29 13-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bahmo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The British Government announces that transmission of private telegrams for Orange River Colony (Orange Free State) and Transvaal via Cape Colony and Natal is Suspended. Telegrams for Pretoria Johannesburg Varcening Germiston. Middleburg Heidelburg and Standerton are meanwhile being accepted via Lourenso Marques at the usual rates. These Telegrams should be written in plain English and accepted only at Seaders risk. They are also subject to Censorship in Transvaal and to delay in transmission. Cables Shanghai Kochow and Shanghai Amoy restored Teheran route interrupted to Odessa.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"THE AMBASSADOR" AT ST. JAMES'S.

IN THE GALLERIES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The brilliant promise of Mrs. Craigie's comedy, "The Ambassador," found, unfortunately, little fulfilment in the new play by the same writer, which was brought out at the St. James's Theatre last night. "The Wisdom of the Wise" suffers from a rather trivial story, together with a certain lack of cohesion, and a redundancy of dialogue, which was mainly accountable for the fact that its three acts extended in representation over just three hours. Mrs. Craigie's hero is the Duke of St. Asaph, a most exemplary young nobleman, whose only fault appears to be that of allowing the drawing-room of his town house in Piccadily to be haunted by gossipping and malevolent persons of both sexes. To this centre of scandal, affectation, and mischief-making he turns in an evil hour in the very midst of his honeymoon, bringing with him his young, pretty, and superlatively artless bride, Georgina, who, having listened to their cynical maxims on the art of what is known as "managing" husbands, one of which is that the wife should study to "make herself a mystery," and, above all, should not let her love be too apparent, eventually proceeds to put the new doctrines into practical operation. Thanks, however, to the inherent good nature of the Duke, little comes of these proceedings beyond the bewildered surprise that they occasion to her still devoted husband. It is otherwise, with the machinations of a certain Mrs. Wuthering, who, from motives of jealousy and envy, weaves a vile plot to wreck the peace of the ducal household. Having ascertained that the Duke had made an appointment with a stately and prepossessing but mysterious lady, known as Miss Annabel East, to see her at her hotel at midnight, Mrs. Wuthering succeeds in persuading Georgina to accompany her to the rendezvous. The Duke's motives, however, are perfectly innocent. He has simply come in the hope of reconciling Annabel with his young friend, Lord Appleford, whom she had, on some rather impalpable scruples of honour, jilted some time before. The late hour is accounted for by the fact that the lady is about to leave for St. Petersburg early in the morning, and the interview is deprived of all suspicion of impropriety by the fact that Annabel is under the protection of a decorous old aunt. When it is added that Appleford, who has come to plead his own cause, is also in attendance in an ante-room, it will be seen that abundant means are at hand for the discomfiture of the mischief-maker, and the reconciliation of the Duke with his rather weak and credulous bride. Such is Mrs. Craigie's rather simple-minded story.

The play lost nothing in the acting. Mr. George Alexander, no longer a ripe man of the world, with a dash of grey in his hair, but a sprightly young Duke, with a fund of good nature and a pleasing vein of irony, was altogether acceptable to the audience, and Miss Fay Davis, in the loveliest of gowns, was able to impart some colour to the somewhat colourless sketch of the Duchess, who, like Mr. Benjamin Goldfinch in "A Pair of Spectacles," is so easily converted from a guileless confidence to an habitual attitude of suspicion. The designing Mrs. Wuthering is played by Miss Granville with a convincing air of malice, and Miss Julie Opp makes at least a very handsome representative of the stately Miss East. Perhaps the most consistent and clever character sketch was Mr. H. B. Irving's Appleford; but little, unfortunately, can be said for the political satire which is supposed to lurk in the utterances of Mr. De Lisle Bradgers, M.P., played, in the absence through indisposition of Mr. Gilbert Farquhar, by Mr. H. H. Vincent. A call for the author was responded to by Mr. George Alexander, who, having explained that Mrs. Craigie was not in the house, took the opportunity of rebuking some rather riotous malcontents in the gallery. "As there is no rose without a thorn (said Mr. Alexander), so there is nowadays no first night without a Boo."

On Nov. 22nd, Mr. Richard Ganthony's clever comedy, "A Message from Mars," entered upon the second year of its career, the anniversary performance having been given the previous evening at the Avenue Theatre. An event such as this is not very rare in the case of burlesque which rely largely upon song and dance and music and scenic decoration. Here, however, we have a play that owes little to any extraneous aid, but which depends entirely upon its happy combination of humour and wholesome pathos, and the favour shown to it by the playgoing public is a gratifying sign of the times. The anniversary performance did not pass entirely unnoticed. A special souvenir programme, with sketches of the principal performers by Mr. Cyril Hallward, had been prepared, while for the benefit of early comers who may like to pay a second visit to see "A Message from Mars," a new one-act play by Miss (or Mrs.) Blanche Wills Chandler was given under the title of "A Previous Engagement." In describing it as a play we follow the programme, although it would be better described, perhaps, as a satirical comedietta. A wedding is about to take place between an ill-assorted couple. A cynical young man of a type that is not uncommon nowadays is to wed a romantic young lady. Circumstances have caused them to drift into the union which both abhor, and when on the very morning of the wedding ceremony an old lover of the bride-elect turns up unexpectedly after a long absence it needs no extraordinary power of divination to see that the wedding guests will suffer a serious disappointment. As for the bridegroom, he is delighted, more especially as an old flame of his, a ballet dancer, happens to be there to take the place of the truant bride. The situation might, of course, have been treated in a sentimental way. Miss Chandler prefers to make fun of it, and she certainly succeeds in causing a good deal of laughter. Perhaps her best character is that of the fashionable mother-in-law, who, amidst tears, declares that there is no prospect before her except the dismal one of telling the truth, a part cleverly played by Miss Florence Sinclair. Mr. Lawrence Grossmith also was amusing as the bridegroom, in which character he displayed an imperturbability of style somewhat akin to that of the late Mr. H. J. Byron.

In the current number of "The Author"—the organ of the Society of Authors Mr. Sydney Grundy makes a curiously unfounded complaint against the law of copyright. After showing that Lord Monkswell's Bill revives the proviso that copyright shall not subsist in any profane, indecent, seditious, or libellous dramatic work, Mr. Grundy adds: So that a thief has only to add profanity, indecency, sedition, or libel to his theft to be exempted from the penalty of his dishonesty." We need hardly say that no thief could by adding immoral passages to a play not in itself immoral affect the author's copyright in any way. There is more ground for Mr. Grundy's objection to the clause in Lord Monkswell's Bill which makes the stage right in a published play dependent upon every copy being accompanied by a special notice reserving the performing rights. Under such a provision, a single omission by mere inadvertence to comply with this formality would suffice to destroy what might be a very valuable property. The strangest part of the case is that the author of the Bill which places this perilous limitation upon dramatists' rights is supposed to represent the views of a Society whose special function is to protect the interests of authors. The law on this subject, as it now stands, is perfectly free from objection. We are aware that the late Mr. Justice Stephen, in a memorandum prepared for a Copyright Report some years ago, expressed a doubt whether publication of a play before production on the stage does not entail forfeiture of performing rights; but that doubt could only have been due to omission to refer to the Dramatic Copyright Act, which is on this point perfectly clear and explicit.

The glass studio at Leighton House is at present occupied by a collection of engravings after Constable—"done by David Lucas in mezzotint," to use the phrase employed in the artist's own day. These things are really for two publics, the larger who admire the works of the greatest of the Early English masters of landscape, and the more select public whose interest lies in the art of the engraver, for whose behoof let us say that all these examples are in trial-proof state, and come from the well-known collections of Mr. Horne and Mr. Raphael. Here, indeed, we can see how ancillary to Constable's art was that of this great engraver, who is no mere translator of his master, but an interpreter and a completer. And, indeed, Constable, with his broad effects, lends himself to the very quality of mezzotint. In his skies these rolling clouds, sometimes heavy and ominous, as in No. 9, "Hampstead Heath Sandpits: Storm Approaching"; sometimes silvery or softly cumulus, as in No. 5, "Yarmouth Pier"; sometimes raggy or windtorn, as in No. 19, could not be given more forcibly or delicately. And mezzotint gives also, with a velvety richness, the shadowed foregrounds or passages of half shadowed middle distance, with which the painter gained his marvellous effects. Indeed, these little engravings are pictures in themselves, and have the completeness of pictures. Take that view of Hampstead Heath already mentioned (No. 9). What a composition it is, well thought out, well balanced, complete; and with what infinite delicacy of gradation of black and white—of velvety black and warm, softened white—mezzotint, in the hands of a master, gives us all the values. Here, on one screen, we can see in the different proofs the genesis and growth of the plate. It is No. 19, "Summer Afternoon, Sunshine after Shower." The first example is an early trial proof. Then Constable, working with Lucas, as Charles Landseer worked with Edwin, touches on it for alterations, the heaviness of the cloud has to be broken up, light has to be spread over the hillslope, and more breadth given to the whole composition. These developments are carried further in a subsequent proof, till finally, the painter is satisfied, and the plate is nearly complete, sheep and shepherd and shepherd's dog casting their long shadows on the hillslope, and a concentration of interest in the village seen half-wrapped in the gloom of the descending cloud. We may follow the process on a larger scale in the large plate of Hadleigh Castle, and we marvel at the extraordinary richness of black and white, rather of velvet and silver, got by the use of such simple tools as the rocker, the roulette, the scraper, and the burnisher, which are, happily, exhibited with the collection on a separate easel.

Those who have a desire to read Mr. Pinero's brilliant comedy, "The Gay Lord Quex." have now an opportunity of doing so. It is published by Mr. Heinemann in a little volume uniform with other plays by the same author, without preface or formal introduction to the public save a note that this play was first acted at the Globe Theatre, London, on Saturday, April 8th, 1899. It may interest Mr. Pinero's admirers to know that the author's printed plays number now seventeen. There are others, however, which for the present the author withholds from readers. Here we may be permitted to record a friendly remonstrance against the practice of giving a list of the persons in the play without the names of the performers. To enthusiasts for the stage, the original cast is always interesting.

The new General Committee of sixty members for the Leeds Musical Festival have now been elected, and this committee will choose a sub-committee, to whom will be entrusted the selection of the conductor, in succession to Sir Arthur Sullivan. It is possible this may take a few weeks, as it is the custom of the committee to communicate with two or three eminent musicians before they come to voting. It is, unfortunately, now unlikely that Sir Alexander Mackenzie's new secular cantata, "Balder, the Sun God," will be ready in time for the coming festival. It is all sketched, but unless it can be practically completed during the Christmas holidays, it will not be in time for the Leeds choir to study, as the composer will of course during the rest of the winter and early summer be busily occupied with his duties as Principal of the Royal Academy of Music. The Leeds novelties will, however, certainly include Mr. Coleridge Taylor's half-programme cantata on Longfellow's "The Blind Girl," and Mr. Edward German's Concertstuck for violin, besides possibly one other work.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS AND CASTE.

The following is the copy of a letter sent by the Indian Christian Association, Bombay, to the Provincial Superintendent of Census:—

Sir,—With reference to para. 3 of your circular letter No. 5 of 1900, dated 29th October, we beg leave, by direction of the Indian Christian Association of Bombay, to offer the following observations:—

1. It is suggested there that Native Christians should be directed to return the name of the caste to which they belonged before their acceptance of Christianity.

Such a course is in the opinion of the Association highly undesirable for the following reasons:—

As Christianity totally ignores distinctions of caste, it will be disagreeable to the community as a whole to state their caste before their acceptance of Christianity.

The request to state "caste" may seem to revive and uphold a distinction to which the teaching of Christianity is entirely opposed.

If the declaration of "caste" is made optional, the large majority of the community will avail themselves of the option and refrain from stating their caste, and thus the object of Government in instituting the inquiry will be frustrated.

In view of these considerations the Association would earnestly recommend that the declaration of "caste" should be dispensed with, in the case of Indian Christians.

2. We may state that the views expressed above have the full approval of the Indian ministers of different denominations, residing in Bombay, nearly all of whom are members of the Association.

(Sd.) N. G. WELINKAR,
(President.)
S. V. KARMARKAR,
(Vice President.)
D. L. JOSHI,
(Hon. Sec, I. C. A.)

Tardeo, Dec. 6.

EURASIANS.

One of the concessions for which the Eurasians are always praying is permission to form a Eurasian Regiment. Whatever else is to be said for or against such a proposal, the community seem to take a positive delight in coming under fire. On every possible occasion when there is a chance of getting in contact with any official of importance, they unfold their woes and make their petitions, and with unfailing regularity comes the reply that before they can expect others to help them they must learn to help themselves. When a deputation of the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association waited on the Viceroy in Calcutta last March, His Excellency began by telling them in effect that they were very silly to adopt such a confusing and inappropriate title for their Association, went on to say that the objections to Eurasian enlistment in the army were held to "outweigh the advantages," ridiculed the idea that Government could create special exemptions for Eurasians any more than for anybody else, remarked in passing that the attempt to form an agricultural colony in Southern India had apparently proved a failure, and concluded by hinting that if the Eurasians would set themselves to become shorthand writers (of whom His Excellency sorely felt the need), bandmasters, supervisors of native labour in workshops and factories, or employes on railways, they would do more for themselves than anybody else could hope to do for them. One would have imagined that the Eurasians had enough in the Calcutta speech to last them throughout the present Viceroyalty; but there they were on Saturday last—even the particular Eurasians whose colony had been discribed as a failure—coming forward at Bangalore to "address" His Excellency once more, and even humbling themselves so far as to say that Lord Curzon took an "unprecedented" interest in their welfare. Of course, the result was the same: His Excellency gave some excellent advice—"it was a distressing thing, he said, "to see a community whose strongest point is certainly not its strength, frittering away what little it may possess in petty bickerings about microscopic things"—and was as usual eloquently sympathetic throughout; but the conclusion was the old one—the Eurasians must not expect special exemptions in their favour, Might we recall to these Imperial Anglo-Indians that the days of frontal attacks are over, and that in repeatedly exposing themselves in addresses and memorials they merely draw a discomfiting fire?

With regard to the "impasse" which has been reached in the selection of a new Municipal Chairman for Ootacamund, it is understood that while the necessity of appointing a gentleman with engineering qualifications is very widely questioned, there is a large body of influential official opinion which is strongly in favour of appointing somebody with medical and sanitary qualifications. His Excellency the Governor, however, appears bent on appointing an engineer, and unless the appointment is postponed by force of circumstances, as it may possibly be until after Sir Arthur Havelock's departure, there is little doubt that Sir Arthur Havelock will have his way. The idea underlying the whole difficulty is that Government has given such large grants that legally or illegally it must keep to itself the nomination and virtual appointment of a Chairman.

THE RETIRING COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

It is a matter of much regret that an officer of large experience, untiring zeal, and high ability like Mr. H. E. M. James, Commissioner in Sind, should find it necessary, before his time, to resign the Bombay Civil Service, of which he has long been an honoured member, and retire on pension from next week. We have had evidence within the last few weeks of the high appreciation in which Mr. James's services have been held by the Viceroy and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Lord Curzon, addressing the Mahomedans of Sind at Karachi, the other day, paid a well-deserved tribute to Mr. James when he said:—"Not the least amongst my grounds of satisfaction in visiting Karachi at the present time has been that I have come here before the present Commissioner, Mr. James, has terminated his long and honourable career. That career has been marked by conspicuous and untiring service in the public weal; it has been surpassed in beneficent activity by those of none of his predecessors, and when Mr. James retires, as he will shortly do, he will carry away with him to his home in the mother-country the affectionate esteem of a grateful province." Equally appreciative was the tribute rendered by his Excellency Lord Northcote, in who addressing a deputation of Mahomedans at Karachi on a subsequent date, said: "Before I sit down let me take the opportunity to condole with you on the loss Sind is about to sustain by Mr. James's retirement. You lose in him a public servant of high ability and of untiring zeal and devotion, who has lived for years amongst you, and has grown to know and love Sind. Long will his name be deservedly honoured, and long may he live with pleasant feeling that such is his well merited lot, and may he live to hear year by year from his Sindi friends how much the works he has initiated are contributing to the increasing happiness of the province he has loved so well and served so faithfully." At a large and representative meeting, held at "Frere Hall," Karachi, it was unanimously decided to give a farewell public dinner to Mr. James, on Monday next, when Mr. Giles, the Commissioner-elect, is expected to be present. After giving up charge of his office to Mr. Giles on Thursday next, Mr. James pays a visit to the North-West Provinces and Bengal. He will probably spend Christmas with the Lieutenant-Governor in camp at Hardoi, and go on to Calcutta early in January.

Mr. James, who is a civilian of the first class, of over thirty-one years' service, arrived in the country in December, 1865, and was placed under the Collector of Poona to learn the routine of revenue business, and was subsequently transferred to Khandesh. Five years later, that is in May, 1870, we find him officiating as Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Karachi, the sphere of his brilliant activities in after years, where he worked until May, 1873, as acting Assistant Commissioner, Branch Inspector General of Registration, and as Educational Inspector. In the last-mentioned month, Mr. James came over to Bombay as officiating Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments. In November, 1875, he was appointed to act as Post Master-General at Bombay; but a year later, that is in October, 1876, he was confirmed in the office of Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments. In November, 1877, Mr. James was promoted to the office of Post-Master General at Bombay, and subsequently proceeded on a two-years' furlough to Europe. On his return to this country in May, 1880, his services were placed under the Government of Bengal, and he was appointed to act as Post-Master General, Bengal. From February, 1883, to August, 1884, he performed the duties of the higher office of officiating Director-General of Post Offices in India. In the last-mentioned month, Mr. James was deputed on special duty to Europe to represent India at the Congress of International Postal Union held at Lisbon. On his return to this country in April, 1885, he was again appointed to act as Director-General of Post Offices in India, being, in November of the same year, appointed to the substantive office of Deputy Director-General of Post Offices in India. On his return to this country from a long furlough to Europe, Mr. James reverted in February, 1888, to his post as Deputy Director-General of Post Offices. Two months later, he came back to this Presidency; and after working for about two years as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar at Ahmedabad, was in March, 1890, appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Northern Division. In June, 1891, Mr. James was sent to Karachi to officiate as Commissioner in Sind, and had ever since continued to discharge his duties as such with conspicuous ability and zeal, which had greatly benefitted the province and its inhabitants. For about a week in December, 1893, Mr. James went on special duty to Lahore to give evidence before the Royal Commission. He has had the honour of being thrice appointed a Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, namely, from February to March, 1895, from December, 1896, to March, 1897, and again from January to March 1898. From March to October, 1897, he was placed on special duty in connection with the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. By the "Honours Gazette" of January, 1898, Mr. James's valuable and zealous services were fittingly recognised when he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. Mr. James, it will be remembered, has twice acted as Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, namely, from July, 1898, to January, 1899, and again from April to October, 1899.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	10
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhaut and Dongri	1	0	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	7	3	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	4	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	12
Total	13	10	113
Total plague deaths to date	80,419	66,485	
Same date last year	28	22	136

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending November 30 were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	128	72
Poona (including Cantonment)	105	99
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	0	1
Surat	1	3
Thana	16	16
Nasik	19	9
Poona (excluding City)	10	12
Satara	22	12
Belgaum	356	275
Dharwar	51	44
Kanara	14	7
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	21	11
Kolhapur	48	38
Baroda territory	19	1
Janjira	4	7
Savanur	14	6
Total	833	616
Week ending 23rd Nov.	731	578
Total to date	413,330	323,629

Karachi, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind) Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parker, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Aden, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot Aundh and Bhor were free during the week.

SUNDAY CALLING.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In order to bring this correspondence to a practical conclusion permit me to suggest that Mr. Johnston, who started it, should take the pains to bring it to an end. What I would ask is that ladies willing to receive on Sundays shall notify the fact to Mr. Johnston, and then he shall take such steps as may seem best to him to let people know, either by putting up notifications at the clubs or in the newspapers. I find many people differ from me in my views on the subject as of course they are entitled to, but the simplest way is for those who are willing to receive calls to make it known. Then they can be called upon and we who don't want it may be left in peace.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 12. A LADY OF QUALITY.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of this Committee yesterday there were present Mr. M. B. Barbhaya (presiding), Messrs. J. Mc Donald, H. Kennely, Fazulbhoy Visram, Ibrahim Rahimtula, S. D. Khote, K. N. Wadia, Dr. Viegas, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

THE EXTENSION OF SEWREE CEMETERY.

The Commissioner wrote that out of the unappropriated balance of Rs. 10,734, in connection with the extension of Sewree Cemetery, the Executive Engineer proposed to execute certain works amounting to Rs. 4,531.

The whole matter was, however, on the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna deferred for a report from the Commissioner regarding the payment for the rebuilding of a wall, which had partly collapsed.

WHEEL TAX ON PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

The Commissioner submitted a proposal, under Section 185 of the Municipal Act to compound with the owners of licensed public conveyances for the payment of wheel tax for the ensuing year on the following terms:—For each victoria and two horses Rs. 63 for the whole year. For each rekla with one pair of bullocks Rs. 20 for the whole year. For each labour-cart with one pair of bullocks (the monsoon quarter July, August and September not being charged for) Rs. 20 per annum. These rates are the same as those in force during the current year, except in the case of labour-carts and bullocks, the tax in respect of which was reduced to Rs. 16 per annum under Standing Committee Resolution of the 31st January, 1900, on account of the famine. But as the circumstances under which the reduction was made are not likely to exist in 1901, he did not recommend any reduction."

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram thought this matter required further explanation. He moved that it be postponed to the next meeting and that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee as to when the reduction from the full charge of Rs. 63 for a victoria and two horses was reduced to Rs. 63, and what the charges now amount to with license and badge fees.

This was agreed to.

THE SANITARY SERVICE.

On the motion of Mr. Khote, seconded by Mr. Wadia, the Commissioner was requested to furnish information in regard to the special halalkore service under the following heads:—Ward and street No. of houses to which special halalcore service is rendered, locality in which the house is situated, net assessment of the house, and amount charged for special halalcore service.

Mr. Wadia said there was a great outcry about the special halalkore service and in some cases he thought the charge was unjust.

THE WATER CHARGES.

The following resolution of the Corporation was submitted to the Committee:—"That the Corporation is of opinion that in view of the general application of water meters in respect of premises having gardens attached to them, the Standing Committee do consider the advisability of reducing the rate for water supplied by meter measurement from 9 annas per 1,000 gallons now charged, which is excessive in comparison with the real cost, to a rate more in accordance with actual cost as it would be both judicious and equitable to do so."

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula moved that the consideration of the matter be deferred and that the Commissioner be requested to submit the schedule of rates now in force with proposals for the revision of the meter charge.

This was agreed to.

COMPLIMENTS TO THE ACTING COMMISSIONER.

The Chairman expressed the appreciation of the Committee in regard to the way Mr. Sladen had discharged the duties of Commissioner during the time he had been acting. Although the office was very trying to a new man Mr. Sladen had devoted great attention and pains to the discharge of the duties. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna endorsed the Chairman's remarks, adding that they had all received the greatest courtesy from Mr. Sladen who had shown himself conversant with the work of the Municipal Commissioner in a remarkable way.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula observed that he was surprised by the grasp of the work that Mr. Sladen had shown, for whenever a question was asked at the Corporation or the Standing Committee he was ready with an answer. It had been only on very rare occasions that he had required to seek information from the subordinate officers and this readiness had greatly facilitated business.

Mr. McDonald and Mr. Khote also spoke in appreciative terms of the way Mr. Sladen had discharged the duties while acting as Commissioner.

THE BURLESQUE "JEHANGHIR THE MAGNIFICENT."

We have much pleasure in announcing that the burlesque "Jehanghir the Magnificent" will be reproduced during January. The piece was a great success when originally produced here about five years ago, and those who then saw it will be glad to hear that they will have an opportunity of again witnessing it. The burlesque will be written up to date, and all the latest and best songs from the comic operas now running in London will be introduced. There will be new dances, new dresses and new scenery and everything will be done to make the reproduction a complete success. The piece has a large cast, and most of those were so successful in the original production will reappear. As the burlesque will be run for some nights, everyone will have an opportunity of seeing it. The dates are not fixed, but Messrs. Soundy and Co., Limited, are prepared to book seats for four nights.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Angela Hume Spry, gentlewoman, at present residing at Burhowlie, Musruck P. O., Chupra, B. and N. W. Ry., India, for a preparation for the hair. James Major, mechanical engineer, and Thomas James Wood, manufacturer, both of Eccles, Lancaster, England, for improvements in apparatus for dyeing, bleaching, or otherwise treating cops of spun yarn. Henry Ward Kearns, dyer of Baxenden, Accrington Lancaster, England, for improvements relating to the manufacture of cotton yarns and fabrics. Donald Cameron, civil engineer, of 1 Sylvan Road, Pennsylvania, Frederick James Commin, fellow of the Institute of Surveyors, of 7 Bedford Circus, and Arthur John Martin, civil engineer, of Bradninch House, all in Exster, Devon, England, for improvements in the treatment of sewage. Hugo Stein, engineer, of 4 Inder Flage, Hannover, Germany, for an improved process of producing cement from blast furnace slag. James Aitken, engineer of the Breakwater, near Geelong, Victoria, for an improved rotary pump for air, water, or other fluids. Harry Vaughan Rudston Read, civil engineer, of Broad Street Avenue, London, for an improved means to be employed in charging gas into liquids contained in bottles or the like. Gavin Sibbald Jones, civil engineer, of Cawnpore, for improvements in vehicle wheels. John Hodgart, superintending engineer of the Volkart's United Cotton Press Company, Limited, of Amraoti, Berar, for improvements in machinery for baling cotton.

The latest Encyclopædia Britannica advertisement is a composite photograph of the "wisest men in the world"—the sitters chosen being Lord Rayleigh, Professor Max Muller, Andrew Lang, Sidney Colvin, Professor Sidgwick, Sir W Crookes, Sir Robert Ball, Algernon Charles Swinburne, Dean Farrar, the Bishop of London, Professor Jebb, Professor Ray Lankester, Right Hon. L. Courtney, Right Hon. John Morley, Edmund Gosse, Sir Walter Besant, Sir Arch. Geikie, Lord Kelvin, Professor Skeat, Dr. J. A. H. Murray, Richard Garnett, Austin Dobson, Sir George Reid, Dean Bradley, Rev. H. R. Haweis, Sir Fredk. Pollock, Professor Dewar, Sir Richard Temple, Grant Allen, St. George Mivart, Sir Fredk. Abel, Professor Saintsbury, Lord Grimthorpe, Sir Norman Lockyer, Mrs. M. Garrett Fawcett, Andrew Wilson. The resulting head, curiously enough, gives a vague idea of Dr. Garnett.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of 30th November, left Aden at 2 a.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon, on Friday next. The following is the list of passengers:—

Adams, Lieut F
Alston, Mr J
Ames, Mr S W R
Aitken, Mr and Mrs
Allsop, Miss
Abbott, Mr H S
Beauchamp, Mrs and infant
Bayly, Mrs
Bausez, Mr
Burk, Mr and Mrs H
Butterworth, Mr and Mrs A
Brander, Maj and Mrs A
Blacklaw, Mr and Mrs C F
Benthley, Mrs
Burgh, Lieut F W V de
Black, Mr and Mrs W D
Black, Mr J C
Botwood, Miss
Barnes, Mrs
Bryan, Mrs
Bradley, Lieut-Col and Mrs
Bernard, Dr
Beville, Capt and Mrs
Bishop of Lucknow
Bolton, Dr D A
Barrow, Mr
Beckett, Mr and Mrs
Barnes, Mr J
Beesley, Mr
Carew-Smithe, Capt and Mrs
Carr, Miss Baker
Crawford, Mr W
Crawford, Mrs
Crawford, 2 Misses
Crawford, Mrs
Clifford, Mrs
Cant, Mrs E P
Cant, Master D
Cant, Master A
Cattrill, Miss
Cave, Col and Mrs
Cave, Miss
Cox, Mr H B
Cooper, Trooper H
Creak, Rev and Mrs E H
Counsell, Miss
Clarke, Mr H B
Cooper, Miss
Corbet, Mr J S
Cooper, Mr
Carnac, Capt R
Crowe, Miss
Chapman, Mr A
Chand, Mr H
Creagh, Capt
Carsteasen, Mrs
Christian, Mr J
Dadabhoy
Davison, Miss
Danks, Mr E
Danaz, Miss M
Dyer, Miss
Dodson, Miss
DeCrespyny, Capt
Davies, Mr A M
Elmore, Rev and Mrs
Empingham, Mr
Elton, Mr S J
Edith, Sister
Errington, Mrs J
Elliot, Mr and Mrs H
Framjee, Mr
Ford, Miss M
Forrester, Miss
Foward, Miss M
Fitzpatrick, Mr
Friedhiem, Mr
Fitzgerald, Mr
Froome, Mr F A
Footman, Mr H
French, Miss K
Ford, Miss
Field, Mr H C
Ferrier, Mr J
Fox, Miss
Finucane, Mr H W W
Greaves, Mr R
Giles, Mr and Mrs
Garth, Mr H C
Geffert, Miss
Grant, Mrs
Graham, Mr & Mr W D
Gerrard, Mr J
Gasdar, Mr A J
Grannoza, Mr
Hart, Miss F J
Hume, Rev
Hext, Mr T J K
Howell, Mrs
Hewart, Mr J
Hamilton, Mr A C
Hamilton, Rev W J
Henderson, Mr H
Henderson, Mrs
Howard, Mr
Holmes, Mr
Hinks, Mr and Mrs H
Hutchinson, Mrs
Harston, Mr and Mrs
Holmes, Mr W
Hurst, Mrs and Miss
Harding, Miss A
Hinley, Mr T A
Haremeyer, Mr
Hanna, Mr J M
Harrington, Mrs and infant
Hall, Maj and Mrs H
Hall, Miss
Harvey, Miss
Haudret, Mr J C
Hiscaborn, Mr C
Hobday, Miss
Hanuain, Mr J M
Hill, Mrs F G and child
Hall, Mrs and child
Henderson, Miss
Hebie, Maj Patrick
Hamilton, Mrs and infant
Harland, Miss M
Homans, Mrs C D
Jack, Mr J
Jareja, Miss
Jareja, Master
Johnston, Mr F W
Jackes, Miss Katie
Jones, Mr and Miss
Johnson, Mrs and 2 daughters
Jung, Capt and Mrs
Kekewich, Miss
Karputhala, Malar Mr
Kinsey, Mr
Kirby, Mr and Mrs C and 3 infants
Kate, Sister Mary
Koe, Lieut W P
Keel, Mr
King, Mr and Mrs A
Lushinton, Col
Lambourne, Mr G
Landale, Mrs and Miss
Lascelles, Mrs
Langhois, Mrs
Lang, Mr J
Larkins, Mr A B
Lloyd, Miss
Lomas, Mr and Mrs
Lees, Mr J H
McNeagh, Mr E
McNeagh, Mrs

THEFT AT MESSRS. TREACHER AND COMPANY.

A DOCTOR IN TROUBLE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup further investigated the case in which Francis Mendonca, a cashier, and Anthony Misquita and Manuel Velho, compounders, lately employed at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Byculla establishment, are charged with the theft of patent medicine and drugs, of the value of Rs. 22-8, the property of the Company. Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bowen, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, defended the first accused, Mr. D. Souza, pleader, the second, and Mr. Sealy, pleader, the third accused. Mr. Godinho, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of Dr. Norbert D'Sylva, who is charged with the abetment of the offence.

Canji Soma, a hamal in the employ of Dr. D'Sylva, examined by Mr. Jardine, said his master kept his dispensary at Parel Road, opposite the cattle market, and employed two compounders, Fernandes and Nunes. On 21st November Nunes gave witness a note and directed him to take it to Treacher's dispensary at Byculla and deliver it to any compounder there. Witness delivered the note to the second accused, who happened to be near the entrance of the dispensary, and after reading the note, gave witness a bottle, wrapped up in paper and a note. Witness occasionally went to Treacher's dispensary with notes from his master.

Ebrahim Shaik Hoosein, a Mahomedan fitter, said that on the night of the 21st November, while passing Treacher's establishment, he saw a carriage and horse standing near the entrance. A doctor was in the carriage. A ramosee was holding the bridle of the horse with one hand, and there was a parcel in the other hand. Accused Nos. 2 and 3, who were standing near the door, asked the ramosee to let go the bridle, but he would not do so. The doctor got down, pushed the ramosee away, got into the gharry again, and told the coachman to drive on. The coachman drove on and the ramosee shouted "sepoy, sepoy."

Indraberansing Benising, a police ramosee, posted at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Byculla establishment, said that at 8 p. m., on the 21st November, Canji Soma, a hamal in the service of Dr. D'Sylva, came to the dispensary with a note. Witness took the note from him and gave it to the second accused, who after reading it handed the same to the first accused. They had then a conversation. Shortly after No. 2 called Canji and gave him a bottle and a note. At 10-30 p.m. Dr. D'Sylva came in a carriage, and Mendonca went out and began to talk with the doctor, who was seated in the gharry. Second accused called the hamal Dhagdoo and gave him two parcels. The hamal placed the parcel in the doctor's carriage. As witness did not see any labels or chit on the parcels, he became suspicious, picked up the cashier's book, and seized the bridle of the horse. No money had been paid. He picked up one of the parcels and as he was picking the other up, the gharry moved on. He left the parcel in the carriage and seized the bridle of the horse again. Mendonca who was talking to the doctor, asked witness why he stopped the gharry. The doctor then kicked the parcel out of the gharry and getting down, pushed witness away. The doctor entered the carriage and told the coachman to drive fast, which he did. Witness called out for a policeman. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 asked him for the parcel and book but he refused to part with them. Subsequently Mr. Sanderson came and he handed the book and parcel to him. When the police came he reported the matter to them. Superintendent Nolan found broken bottles and a chit in the dustbin. The parcel kicked out of the gharry was picked up by accused Nos. 1 and 2.

Superintendent W. J. Nolan, of the Bombay Police, examined by Mr. Jardine, said that in consequence of certain information, he proceeded to Treacher and Co.'s Byculla establishment at mid-night on the 21st November. He saw the police ramosee standing at the entrance, holding a parcel in his hand. Witness examined the parcel and found it contained thirteen or fourteen bottles of medicine, and four packets of drugs, all intact. He saw Mr. Cooper, one of the assistants, and on being questioned by the latter, accused No. 1 produced two cash memos from a drawer at the back, where he was seated. Witness called at the shop next day and recorded the complaint made by Mr. Hoyles. He then took the three accused in custody. In consequence of reports made to him by his inspector, he further searched the dustbin and found pieces of a note. He questioned the accused regarding another parcel which the ramosee spoke of, but they refused to produce it. He thereupon searched the dispensary and found it in a dealwood box under the sink, at the back of the counter. When witness was passing by the shop at 10-10 p. m. that night he noticed the doctor in his gharry at the entrance.

After the evidence of Inspector Good, the case for the prosecution closed.

THE BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SUIT.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater sitting as Revenue Judge at the Esplanade Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit filed by Naservanji Jehangir Khambata against the Collector of Bombay in respect of two pieces of land, situated at Dharavi. The 500 yards plot was assessed at two pies per square yard per annum, and the large plot of 6,000 yards was assessed at one pie per square yard per annum. Plaintiff stated that the assessment of both these pieces of land had recently been increased to eight pies per square yard per annum which, he alleged, was unreasonable and extravagant, and there was not sufficient reasons for increasing the assessments.

Defendant stated that the lands were newly assessed under Bombay Act II. of 1876, that at the time of assessment no guarantee was given that the rate of assessment would be maintained for ever, or for any definite length of time. He further said that he was entitled to enhance the assessments as he had done under the provisions of Bombay Act II. of 1876.

With regard to the issue whether there was any right on the part of plaintiff in limitation of any right of Government to assess the land mentioned the Court answered in the negative. (2) With regard to the issue whether if the above issue be found in the negative it was competent for the Court to inquire into the reasonableness of the enhancement the Court found in the negative. (3) In regard to the issue whether it was the fact that there was no guarantee of agreement that the rate of assessment should be perpetual, the court pronounced in the affirmative. (4) It made the same pronouncement with regard to the question as to whether the defendant or Government entered into an agreement or contract with plaintiff to grant him any and what part of the land in the plaint mentioned at one pie per square yard per annum on a lease of perpetual tenure. (5) With regard to the question as to whether Government promised plaintiff any or what part of the land in the plaint mentioned at one pie per square yard per annum on a lease of perpetual tenure, and whether Government made that promise without any intention of performing it, and was the plaintiff deceived thereby, the Court found in the negative. The same finding was also entered in respect to the issue whether Government was not stopped by the terms of such agreement or contract by its acts and representations from raising the assessments. The Court also found in the negative the issue raised whether there was any law or custom in force under which the plaintiff was entitled under the circumstances to hold the lands in the plaint mentioned, or any of them on a lease of perpetual tenure at one pie per square yard per annum. The Court found in the affirmative the question whether the Collector's order in enhancing the land revenue on the two pieces of land was at the time it was made legal and enforceable, and that it had been ratified since the filing of the plaint, and that the ratification operated to cure any defect that may have existed. The first two of these issues were raised by Mr. Starling on behalf of the defendant, the remainder by Mr. Hemming on behalf of the plaintiff.

As to the first two branches of the issues the Court replied that no defect had been shown to have existed. Having regard to the above findings in the case his Honour thought it necessary to place on record his entire disapprobation of the remarks made by the solicitor who appeared for the plaintiff. With regard to the conduct of Government and its officers in this matter his Honor was of opinion that the language used by Mr. Hemming was absolutely unjustifiable and equally so with regard to the manner in which this suit had been conducted on the part of the defendant as with regard to the transactions in the Collector's Office.

The suit was dismissed with costs.

THE SUGGESTED BOER TREK TO DAMARALAND.

Some opposition is being developed in Germany to the suggested great trek of Boers into German south-west Africa. The "Vossische Zeitung," in a leading article, acknowledges that the Boer possesses all the qualities that go to make a good settler for an African colony, but it recognises also the danger of an immigration en masse of Boers into the German settlements. The reasons given are as follows:—"The Boers are incapable of accommodating themselves to settle legal relationships, being accustomed to administer their own justice. The Boer possesses strong national qualities which would impel him to constitute a state within a state, and only after several generations have passed will be forget that once he led an independent national and political existence. Our colonial administration must take these circumstances into account if it wishes to prevent the Boer from becoming one day a thorn in the German flesh."

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members took place at the Society's Rooms on Tuesday last, the 11th instant, Mr. E. A. Aitken presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Lieutenant R. H. Brudenell Bruce (Bombay); Lieutenant E. E. C. Dalgliesh (Bombay); Mr. W. W. Coen (Hubli); Mr. L. E. P. Gaskin, I.C.S. (Mandla, C. P.); Mr. W. Erskine Crum (Bombay); Mr. Edmund Scott (Ceylon); Major G. A. Leslie R.E. (Chitral); Lieutenant W. H. Evans, R.E. (Chitral); Mr. S. L. Whymper (Jeolikote, N.-W. P.); Mr. S. Tomkins (Bombay); Mr. George E. Bright (Bombay); Mess President, 55th Battery, R.A. (Saugor); Capt. F. F. Major (Jalna); Mr. A. Rodger, I.F.S. (Thayetmyo Burma); Mr. Herbert Druce (London); Rev. H. Howard Campbell (Ooty); Lieutenant W. H. Lane (Burma); Mr. C. L. Burns (Bombay); Mrs. H. J. Bell (Banda, C.P.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary, secretary, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions to the Society's Museum:—

2 Green Tree-Vipers (alive)	Trimeresurus gramineus	Mr Paul Gerhardt
3 Brown Tree-Snake (alive)	Dipsas trigonata.....	Do
2 Phursas (alive) ...	Echis carinata.....	Do
1 Head of Siamese Deer	Cervus schomburgki	Mr A J A Jardine
1 Bison's Head	Bos banting	Do
1 Lizard (alive)	Hemidactylus maculatus	Mr F G Hutchinson
6 Eggs of the Indian Koel Munia	Sporoginthus amandava	Capt R M Betham
3 Eggs of the Small Minivet	Pericrocotus peregrinus	Do
Nest and 4 Eggs of the large Pied-Wagtail	Motacilla maderaspatensis	Do
Nest of the Common Wood Shrike	Tephrodornis pondiceriana	Do
1 Snake	Tropidonotus plumbicolor	Mr F A Hill
1 Screech Owl with five young ones (alive)	Strix javanica	Mr Ameerudin Tyebjee
1 Wild Dog (alive)...	Cyon dukhunensis...	Capt W Leslie
1 Red-winged Cuckoo (alive)	Coccystes coromandus	Caught in the Society's Rooms
2 Stiff-tailed Duck..	Erasmatura leucocephala	Lieut L Swinton Browne
2 Houbara (alive) ...	Houbara macqueeni	Capt F W Townsend
1 Water-Cock (alive)	Gallicrex cinerea ...	Mr F O Gadsden
2 Malabar Whistling Thrushes (alive)	Myiophoneus horsfieldi	Mr G P de Soane
1 Kool (alive)	Eudynamis honorata	Mr H Hemming
1 Dusky Striped Squirrel	Sciurus sublineatus..	Mr Chas. Gray
2 Palm Civets (alive)	Paradoxurus niger.	Mr Chas. Merrony
Skull of large Panther	Felis pardus	Capt E S Hill
1 Egg of Sarus Crane	Grus antigone	General W Osborn
1 Snake (alive).....	Gongylophis conicus.	Mr F Hutchinson
2 Snakes (alive)	Tropidonotus piscator	Dr Dhargalkar
1 Muntjak's head ...	Cervus muntjac	Lt H E Bartlett

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM

Mr. F. G. Hutchinson, Mr. T. D. Moore, Captain C. J. R. Milne, I.M.S., Mr. A. L. Dupuis, and Mr. D. Lindsay.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

On the birds collected and observed in the Southern Shan States and Upper Burmah, by Colonel C. T. Bingham, I.F.S., from the Author; Catalogue of Moths, Vol. II, Text and Plates, from British Museum; Guide to the Zoological Collections of the Indian Museum (F. Finn), from the Author; Parasitic Invasion of Eggs of the Common Cockroach, by Dr. N. F. Surveyor; Two Diseases of the Red Cedar, caused by "Polyporus juniperinus" N. Sp. and "Polyporus carneus" Ness (H. Von Schrenk); Progress in the Treatment of plant Diseases in the United States, (B. T. Galloway); Progress of Commercial Growing of Plants under Glass (B. T. Galloway); Stigmonose, a Disease of Carnations and other Pinks (A. F. Woods); Progress of Plant-breeding in the United States (H. J. Webber and E. A. Bessey); Xenia, Orthe Immediate Effect of Pollen, Maize (H. J. Webber); Food of the Bobolink. Blackbirds and Grackles (F. E. L Beal); The Indian Forester, Vol. XXVI, No. 9, in exchange, North American Fauna, Nos. 18-19 (W. Oswood); Annales du Musee du Cango, Botanique Series II, Annales du Museo Nacional de Montevideo, Tomo II Annuaire du Musee Zoologique; St. Petersburg, 1900; Vol II. Nos. 1-2, Journal, Asiatic Society of Bengal; Vol. LXIX. No. 2., Annals of the South African Museum.

MOSQUITOES.

Colonel G. M. Giles, I. M. S., exhibited a specimen Insect Collecting Box, fitted up with camphor, pins, card discs, cork carpet, &c., complete with printed instructions on the top, and offered to supply similar boxes to any one who was willing to take up the subject and assist him in making a complete collection of the different species of mosquitoes (Culicidæ) in this country.

A small collection of mosquitoes presented to the Society by Colonel Giles was exhibited and admired.

OUR BOMBAY GARDENS.

Mr. Phipson exhibited a number of beautifully coloured plates of tropical flowering plants which were not, as far as he knew, to be found in any of our Bombay Gardens. His object in drawing attention to these plates was to stimulate the introduction of new flowering plants into Bombay as very little had been done of late years in that direction especially since the departure of Mr. Birdwood.

THE DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS.

The honorary secretary read a letter received from Mr. William Jesse, of La Martiniere College, Lucknow, stating that the Government of India is desirous of making a further inquiry into the question of the distruction of the bird-life of this country. It is probable that, if a proper case be made out, further restrictions will be placed on the indiscriminate slaughter of birds for their plumage—a policy which has had such disastrous effects in other countries. The Government has requested that a report on this matter be compiled as soon as possible, and, in order that such may bear due weight, it has been determined to obtain the opinion of as many of the leading ornithologists in this country as possible.

Mr. Jesse had prepared a list of the points on which he required information, and asked for the assistance of the members of the Society in the matter.

The honorary secretary stated that a copy of Mr. Jesse's circular would be sent to any one who would be willing to help in this important movement.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The honorary secretary read a letter from the Superintendent of the Municipal Gardens, drawing the attention of the members to the seven new enclosures for deer which had recently been erected in the Victoria Gardens. Now that the animals would have room for exercise, and would be thoroughly protected from dogs, &c., he hoped the members would assist him in stocking the enclosures. He particularly wanted the following:—Hog Deer, females; Spotted Deer, or Chetal, females; Nilgai, males; and Sambar, males.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were read and discussed:—

1. The distinguishing characteristics between poisonous and non-poisonous snakes, by Captain F. Wall, I.M.S.

2. A plea for the collective investigation of Indian Culicidæ, with suggestions as to the most points for inquiry and a prodromus of species known to the author by Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Giles, I.M.S.

3. Description of new genera and species of Hymenoptera, collected by Captain C. G. Nurse, at Deesa, Simla, and Ferozepore, by P. Cameron.

4. Notes on some Kalij pheasants from the Kachin Hills in the possession of the Bombay Natural History Society, by Captain W. G. Nisbet and F. Finn, Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

Miscellaneous Notes:—

(a) Birds nesting in the Tons Valley, by B. B. Osmaston, I.F.S.

(b) On the occurrence of the red-winged crested Cuckoo in Bombay, by E. Comber.

(c) Notes on Anopheles, or the malaria mosquito by E. H. Aitken.

FROM MADRAS TO CALCUTTA.

From Monday last, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company will run trains direct into the Howrah terminus at Calcutta, thus completing the connection between Calcutta and Madras *via* the East Coast. On several occasions in the past we have described the rapid progress of the northern section of the line between Barang (Cuttack) and Calcutta—a piece of railway work which in the quantity and difficulty of the bridging required is probably unique in the annals of engineering—and we will not therefore reiterate again now all that has been done. The last link, between the big Rupnarsin bridge and Howrah, 36 1-2 miles long, which has been finally completed, was a comparatively easy piece of construction, but its completion affords us an opportunity of congratulating Mr. T. Wynne, the able Agent and Chief Engineer, and the officers who have worked so zealously under him, on the splendid performance of a particularly big and difficult task. The excellence of the Company's engineering organisation so apparent in the construction work was also emphasised a few months ago in the rapid repairs of the breaches made by the exceptional floods in Bengal. The line between Cuttack and Calcutta crosses the drainage of a very marked riverain tract, abounding in big rivers; and for some years to come, until the line consolidates and weak spots are found out and strengthened, the maintenance of the line will always be anxious work. However, there is every reason to believe that communications, if broken, will always be restored in the least possible time.—"Mail."

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent writes under Tuesday's date:—Visram Dhana and sixteen others, of the Maria tribe, were tried by Mr. Batchelor, the Sessions Judge, with the aid of assessors, on a charge of dacoity under Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused persons were the subjects of the Thakore of the Malia State and had committed depredations in the several villages of the Ahmedabad District. There are six cases of dacoities against the prisoners and this was the second batch of the raiders that was tried by the Sessions Judge. Eleven of the accused have been held guilty of committing dacoity in a village, near Karva Talao, in the Dholkera Taluka, and were sentenced to suffer seven years' rigorous imprisonment by the Court, and the rest were discharged.

The sad news of the death of Professor Kashiram Sevakram Dave was received here on Monday, the 3rd inst. It took place at Baroda. The deceased had been ailing for sometime past with fever, from the effects of which he died at the age of 32. He had taken the degrees of M.A. and LL. B., of the Bombay University and was formerly Teacher of History in the Guzerat College. Latterly the deceased occupied the chair of History in the Baroda College.

Mrs. Lely, Mrs. M. P. Nazarshett, Mrs. Musa Mia, Mrs. M. P. Modi, and Mrs. Jehangir P. Vakil subscribed Rs. 100 each, in aid of the "Lady Dufferin Fund," on the occasion of the meeting of the members of the National Indian Association in the Bholanath Ladies' Institute. Only the ladies of the city were invited by Mrs. Lely, who was voted to the chair. Miss K. D. Davar, Mrs. Nanavaty and Mrs. Ramanbhai spoke in favour of the said fund, for which a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions among different classes of the people here.

This year the Guzarat College successfully passed twenty-nine students in the Intermediate Examination, of whom two were placed in the "second class" and the rest in the "pass." Of these one was a Parsi and the others Hindus.

Dr. Ardesir Dosabhai Cooper, L.R.C.P. and S., D.P.H., was duly elected Health Officer of the Ahmedabad city on a salary of Rs. 300 per month, by the municipality, on Friday last.

Mr. Shivabhai Motibhai, LL.B., will deliver a lecture on the following subject, "What is civilization," in the New English School on Saturday next, in connection with the Society for the Promotion of Knowledge.

MR. CUTLER PALMER AND CO.'S VINTAGE REPORT.

In submitting their annual statement of the vintages in Europe of the present year, Messrs. Cuttler Palmer and Company state that with one notable exception—Spain—the result has gladdened the hearts of viticulturists generally.

FRANCE.

Bordeaux.—The closing year of the century has produced in France (save in the south) an abundant grape harvest, the quantity of wine made exceeds that of the year 1893. As to the quality of 1900's generally, it is not by any means so equal as are the wines of last year,—these are developing admirably. The produce of 1893 vintage, to which we have referred, was enormous, viz., 2,190,900 hogsheads, but while writing, the official record of the present vintage has not been announced in France.

Burgundy.—The yield this year has been abundant, exceeding any since the big year of 1875; the vineyard proprietors could have filled their cellars two or three times over had they been in possession of casks. In Cote d'Or, the district for the fine growths,—and in Chablis, the White Burgundian district,—all expectations have been surpassed, so large is the quantity of wine. It is too soon to express any definite opinion as to the scarcely racked wine, but it seems to be soft, and possesses ample vinosity and color, but it is not so full bodied as the wine of 1898 and 1899.

Champagne.—In this district the summer weather was most propitious, genial showers kept the vines in perfect health, and the result is that 1900's will be a very good wine, something in the style of 1884's. The quantity produced is more than plentiful. The vintage, we feel somewhat confident, will, when ready, give universal satisfaction, but it behoves shippers to be careful in their prognostications, seeing that one of the leading Champagne houses has quite recently intimated to their friends that their stock of 1895's has not developed to their satisfaction, and in consequence they feel it their duty not to ship that years wine, although they had booked large orders. In what way 1895s are not up to the mark, exporters on this side do not seem to have been informed.

Saumur.—This district did not experience so satisfactory weather in the late spring as in Champagne, but the growth has been abundant, though the grapes are small, but the wine produced is of good quality and alcoholic strength. Saumur is deservedly becoming very popular, growers are bestowing much attention to their vines, and at the recent Paris Exhibition some of the principal of their number, who made a collective exhibit, received the Grand Prix.

Cognac.—In consequence of the abundant yield this year of the vines in Charente,—generally of good quality,—the distillation of the grapes has resulted in a manner that has rejoiced growers, and we believe the Congnac will be exceptionally good, an opinion that is shared by experts generally.

GERMANY.

Throughout the extensive districts in this country in which wine is produced, the weather varies, and of course influences the yield and time of gathering. The consensus of opinion is that 1900's are rich in saccharine, and promise to become full bodied. In the Moselle districts the gathering was very late, but the peasants seem to entertain a good opinion as to results, both in quality and quantity; the grapes possess saccharine to an appreciable extent, and in consequence are well adapted, after the fermentation is over, for the making of very excellent sparkling wine.

PORTUGAL.

Prospects for the success of the vintage were excellent until the middle of September, when rain fell in torrents, causing a fresh flow of the sap, and this seems to have produced a tendency in some districts for much of the fruit to become rotten. The season was rather backward, and none of the gathering had taken place before the rain set in. In some of the best Quintas, where the grapes were more forward, the gathering was completed before the end of September, but it was only about the 1st October, that the vintage was general throughout the Douro district. We fear that some of the wines made early will show greenness, but undoubtedly good wines have been made by those growers who gave every chance for the fruit to ripen thoroughly. The general yield is possibly rather in excess of that of last season; this is largely owing to the replantation of young vines, that are now beginning to repay the farmers for all their labor in successfully combating the phylloxera.

SPAIN.

At the date of this circular we are without statistics that would enable us to arrive at any legitimate conclusion as to how this year's vintage may be characterised, but in so far as quantity is concerned this would appear not to exceed more then half of a normal year, forming an isolated exception in this respect to all other vintages in Europe. We believe the cause, to a very great extent, of so large a lessened quantity than heretofore is for the most part owing to the ravages caused by the phylloxera in numberless vineyards, and it would appear that while in Oporto efforts have been successfully made to stamp out this pest, yet in Spain, whether from apathetic indifference on the part of growers, or lack of funds on the part of the greater number of small proprietors, the phylloxera seems to have had it all its own way up to now, but some of the wealthy proprietors are destroying their old vines and have planted new ones, which cannot however possibly come into bearing for at least 3 years.

Tarragona or Spanish Port.—The Vintage operations in this part of Spain were retarded by continuous rain, and in consequence the grapes will not be used except for purposes of distillation. It may therefore be taken as a fact, that the 1900 vintage will leave much to be desired, prices are in consequence firm for previous good vintages.

ITALY.

The grape harvest has been abundant, particularly in Lombardy; greater attention is now being given in this country to the cultivation of the vines and their product up to the conditions under which alcoholic fermentation should take place.

MADEIRA.

The quality of this year's vintage has proved to be very fine, but the quantity is smaller than last year's. The wines now being shipped from the Island are excellent in quality.

SICILY.

Marsala.—The vintage this year has been more prolonged than usual, as the grapes took long to ripen. The quantity is considerably smaller than that of last year, and will probably amount to only half of an average vintage. As regards quality the wine vintaged early will doubtless be thin and weak, but that vintaged later from thoroughly and evenly ripened grapes should be particularly good; unfortunately the phylloxera appears to be spreading slowly but surely.

THE SQUARE OF ST. MARK UNDER WATER.

Owing to rough weather in the Adriatic Venice was on 20th November visited by very high waves. The Square of St. Mark (according to a Mail report) was under water, and by midnight the lower parts of the town were completely flooded. The King's Palace, the Doge's Palace, and the Hotel Royal Danieli were attacked by extraordinarily high seas Many shops were flooded, especially the older ones in the Square of St. Mark. Passengers were carried on the backs of messengers.

REJECTED ADDRESSES.

His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to receive certain addresses, and has rejected others. By his replies to those accepted he has won the respect and esteem of the public. By his rejection of a few addresses he has roused anger and disappointment in the hearts of certain people. As regards Madras, the rejected addresses are three in number, *viz.*, those of the Madras Landholders' Association, the Central Mahomedan Association, and the people of Bezvada. We consider that Lord Curzon has acted wisely in each instance. It is not to be expected that at every town or city he visits the Viceroy should be called upon to receive and reply to separate addresses from Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, Europeans, Eurasians, Chinese, &c., &c. As well might every caste and sub-caste of Hindus claim the right to represent its own interests separately. The Viceroy agreed to receive an address from the Anjuman-i-Islamiah, but, we fancy, not because this was regarded as representing the Mahomedan community, but simply because it is a local institution that has done, and is doing, excellent and practical work. As for the Landholders' Association, as his Excellency has consented to grant private interviews to the Rajah of Venkatagiri, the Maharajah of Bobbili, the Rajah of Kalahasti, and the Rajah of Karvati Nugger, it may well be that he is, under the impression that the interests represented by the Landholders' Association have been afforded sufficient opportunity for putting forward anything that has to be said in their behalf. The people of Bezvada were ill-advised in attempting to present an address at "Madras." While here his Excellency has to receive no less than six addresses, and it would be unreasonable to ask him to permit the Presidency Town to be made a sort of head-quarters whereat addresses from various parts of the Presidency might be submitted. The good people of Bezvada can always address his Excellency at Simla or Calcutta, if they take proper steps to get their representations placed before him.—*Madras Times.*

THE VICEROY'S "PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS."

A fortnight ago, an elaborate pronouncement was made in one of the Madras newspapers, alleging that Lord Curzon had issued certain new rules for favouring East Indians in filling up vacancies in the Government of India Secretariat, and that His Excellency had also issued certain "private instructions" for excluding Natives of India from certain higher posts in the public service and preventing them from rising above certain limits of pay and position, also presumably for the benefit of the Eurasian community. The pronouncement was accompanied by a citation of what purported to be actual details of these new rules and instructions, and the Viceroy was held up to contumely as one who in spoken words had professed the principle of holding the balance even between all classes, while by secret act he had shamelessly violated that principle. On the face of it, such an allegation was altogether incredible; but unfortunately, in the matter of "Government employment," there is a tendency amongst very many to presuppose favouritism, jobbery and unfair distinctions; and the report thus circulated has, we happen to know, been widely accepted as true amongst both Hindus and Mahomedans, and has been keenly and indignantly discussed. It is satisfactory, therefore, to note that Lord Curzon, in replying to the Address of the Eurasians at Bangalore, took the opportunity of repudiating the allegation in the most calm and unqualified manner, and declared that the new rules and instructions thus fathered upon him were altogether unknown to him. His Excellency further told the Bangalore Eurasians:—"The Government of India cannot here or anywhere else constitute a special preserve, into which none but Eurasians may intrude. I have thought it advisable to make these remarks, both to remove from your minds, if it there exists, the impression that Government, in its desire to be fair to you, can anywhere consent to be unfair to others, and also to indicate to you the vehemence of public feeling that would be aroused by any partisanship in favour of one section of the population to the exclusion of another."—"Mail."

THE GAINS OF LEARNING BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar's Hindu Gains of Learning Bill, which was passed through the Madras Legislative Council last cold-weather session, says the "Madras Mail," still remains without the "cachet" of His Excellency the Governor's assent and is, therefore, still hung up and inoperative. Our readers will remember all the opposition which the Bill aroused amongst Hindus likely to be affected by it as soon as it was realised that it was about to become a *fait accompli*; and His Excellency the Governor acted most properly and wisely in staying his hand, even at that late stage, in view of the widespread agitation which the measure evoked. It is a measure which may well, we think, be included in that category which Lord Curzon referred to in his recent speech at Tanjore, when he said:—"The British Government in India has always, and on principle, adopted an attitude of intense reluctance to interfere with the religious customs or institutions of the people. Indeed, this may almost be described as a solemn pledge that has been given before the world. It takes a great deal to induce us to modify this attitude; for it must be remembered that while the effect of such a departure may be locally both popular and excellent, yet the departure from an established principle in one case suggests the possibility of similar, though not necessarily analogous departures in other cases; and the likelihood of these may produce a far greater disquiet or uneasiness than a justifiable deviation in a particular case may do good." These are pregnant observations, and they call to mind an aspect of the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill which has never been properly presented, namely that the enactment will apply to all Madrassis who follow the Mitakshara law of inheritance. That is to say, it will apply also—though in itself a purely provincial enactment—to people who have settled or who are making gains of learning elsewhere than in their own province. In a word, in the practical application of the measure no territorial distinction—such as is theoretically involved in the measure—can really be carried out. Sir Arthur Havelock is about to hand over the reins of office, and before he does so he is morally bound to come to some decision in this matter. If he be wise, he will refuse to give his consent to the Bill, not necessarily because he is opposed to its provisions, but in order that the Bill may, if still thought desirable after the opposition case has been properly enquired into and examined, be brought up again in Council and discussed once more in the light of subsequent agitation.

HOLLAND AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT'S INTERVENTION.

In the Committee of the Second Chamber of the States-General of Holland it was stated the other day that the Government was convinced that it was not the non-invitation of the South African Republics to The Hague Conference which had prevented the intervention of other Powers, but rather the reluctance to accept intervention on the part of Great Britain, who had declared long before the Peace Conference that she would in no case accept intervention or arbitration in the differences with the Transvaal.

In the autumn of 1899 the Netherlands Government offered in London its good offices for the resumption of negotiations with the Transvaal, but these efforts had no result in consequence of the sudden ultimatum of the Transvaal and the commencement of hostilities by the armies of the Republics, actions which surprised the Netherlands Government. Once the war had broken out any effort in the direction of intervention would have been useless, as was shown by the peremptory refusal given by Great Britain to the offer of the United States.

The Netherlands Government, it was further stated, had demanded the release of the imprisoned members of the Netherlands Ambulance, but had not yet received a definite reply from London. As regards the payment of an indemnity to the expelled Dutch subjects, the Government hoped that the question would be settled without arbitration in a satisfactory manner.

WHAT MR. CHAMBERLAIN DOES NOT POSSESS.

Mr. Chamberlain is the only member of the Cabinet who does not possess a coat of arms, beyond that which Mr. E. T. Reed has bestowed upon him in his "Giving 'em Fits" series (remarks a "Chronicle" correspondent). The Cabinet as a whole, however, is sufficiently well supplied with armorial bearings, both ancient and modern. The most distinguished perhaps are those of the Marquess of Lansdowne, who is entitled to quarter the royal arms of Plantagenet, in right of descent from Princess Mary, second daughter of Henry VII. by his Queen, the Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, the daughter and eventual heir of Edward IV. Some of the mottoes are illuminating. Thus the Premier's is 'Sero sed Serio" (Slow, but Sure?); Mr. A. J. Balfour's "Virtus ad æthera tendit" (Merit seeks the Upper Chamber); the Duke of Devonshire "Cavendo tutus" (Who's Cavendish? The safe man); Lord Halsbury "Ne vile velis" (Cheap at any price); and Sir M. Hicks-Beach "Tout en bon heure" (All in good time). The last evidently refers to the reduction of taxation.

HOW TO LEARN TO READ.

THE ONLY TRUE METHOD.

A most interesting lecture was given the other afternoon at the Sesame Club by Mr. A. Sonnenschein on the proper method for teaching to read English; and so convincing was the exposition that it is nothing short of astounding to learn that although this method was known thirty years ago to Mr. W. E. Forster, who fully admitted its claim on the most serious attention of the educational authorities of the country, yet it is to-day only known to comparatively few, instead of being, as it unquestionably should be, the accepted method in every elementary school in the country. For Mr. Sonnenschein not only claims, but has himself proved experimentally that the claim is well founded, that by it the process of learning to read fluently should occupy some five or six months only, whereas it commonly takes not less than three or four years.

METHOD DETERMINED BY LANGUAGE.

The lecturer began by explaining that there are three ways of teaching reading:—(1) the "Literal," or reading by spelling the whole word; (2) the "Syllabic" or "Phonic" method; (3) the "Verbal" or "look-and-say" method, in which the complete words are learned by sight. The question which of these is the proper one to adopt is determined by the language of the learner. Thus Italian, the spelling of which is practically phonetic, or German which is largely phonetic, is best taught by the "literal" method, because the individual letters being the true elements of the words, represent sounds derived from and based upon the child's own speech. The teacher of Italian, for example, may show the pupil a picture of a donkey, and ask its name. The child answers "asino." By slow, deliberate pronunciation and analysis of sounds, the teacher can resolve the word into its elemental sounds *a, s, i, n, o.* The child has now learnt the symbols of three of the five vowels and of two consonants. And now the teacher can build up the familiar Italian words:—Si, no, lo, sino, sano, sono, naso, etc., and even short sentences such as "Lo non so," "Nina non sa." Although German is not equally simple, the same principle governs the teaching—the principle being the gradual introduction of words by which the whole alphabet is taught first functionally, and not till afterwards by the names of the letters. Italian children, as a matter of fact, learn to read in about three months, and German children in less than eight.

THE ENGLISH METHOD IS SYLLABIC.

In a language like English or French, where simple sounds are often represented by combinations of letters, the true elements of words so far as the spelling is concerned are syllables; and the "Syllabic" method is indispensable. Mr. Sonnenschein showed by examples that the French child has a harder task than the English in learning to read, yet he accomplishes the task to which we devote three or four years at least, in twelve months. It is a great mistake to suppose that English spelling is exceptionally full of anomalies. They are much more numerous in French. English presents a large mass of phenomena, but they fall easily into classification, the exception to rule being in reality rare. To teach the English child to read, the teacher must present to the learner in systematic and graduated sequence all the phenomena of English reading and spelling.

HOW TO TEACH THE ALPHABET.

The old-fashioned way of teaching the alphabet is a fundamental mistake. The names of the letters are essentially misleading. "Ay tea" (A.T.) cannot rationally be made to coalesce into "At," nor "Aitch ay tea" into "Hat." Phonetically these combinations would make "Ate" and "Hate" But the chief objection to the current method is the impossibility of distinguishing the sounds of our English vowels without an accompanying consonant. As, therefore, the functions of the vowels can only be taught when joined to consonants, we are driven to accept the "syllable method" in teaching English reading.

In order to present a graduated course of study in which the phenomena of the language are classified, Mr. Sonnenschein divides the subject into four well-defined sections or courses. The first of these consists of "short vowels" with only one consonant after or on both sides of it, as in "at," "cat," etc. In this first course the child learns some 600 monosyllable words with only very few anomalies, and these few can be arranged in categories. Thus in the series "at, et, it, ot, ut," the child becomes acquainted with fifty-one complete words and forty-seven syllables forming part of other words to be learnt afterwards; and in all these ninety-eight combinations of letters there is only a single anomaly of pronunciation viz., "to," and this anomaly itself takes its place in a further classification with such words as "push, pull, bull, full," etc. Moreover, the child is made acquainted with that peculiar English feature, the influence of letters on their neighbours. Thus the "w" and "qu" regularly alter the sound of an "a" and sometimes of an "o" following them. Compare, for instance, the sound of "Bar" with "War," "harm" with "warm," and "lash" with "wash" and "quash."

THE NEXT STEP.

Then comes a second course, still of short vowels with combinations of consonants on either or both sides of it, e. g., "flat," "grip," "sent," "spent," "stand," "strand," etc. This course makes the child acquainted with from 600-700 words, with only about 16 anomalies. Up to this point the young reader has mastered some 1,500 words with not more than two per cent. of deviations from regularity.

The third course introduces the learner to "long vowels". Here the teacher points out that if the vowel precedes the consonant it is always short, as the "a" in "absent"; while if it follows it, it is almost always long, as the "a" in "basin." If the vowel preceding the consonant is intended to be long, this is indicated by a mute "e" after the consonant; cf. "hat," "hate;" "met," "mete" "pin," "pine." In 500 words coming under this category there are only 15 exceptions. The sum total so far for 2,000 words gives no more than three per cent. of exceptions. So much for the supposed irregularity of English.

The fourth and last course deals with double vowels and diphthongs, and it is here that the chief difficulty is met. But even here classification, when means simplification is possible; and children who have mastered the first three courses, generally get over this last course in about a month or six weeks. When they have done so, they have learnt to read. There remain a certain number of anomalous words coming under no rule, e.g., "beauty," "aisle," "chair," "lieutenant." These have to be learnt when they occur, just like proper names. The number of them is not large.

READING AND WRITING.

Like all scientific educationists, Mr. Sonnenschein insists on the necessity of teaching reading and writing concurrently. They are complementary processes. The child should in the first instance use the printed characters; and since the syllabic method nec

WRITERS AND READERS.

LORD ROSEBERY is contributing an article on The Love Episode of William Pitt to the next number of the "Monthly Review." There will be aprended the detailed report by Sir Walter Farquhar, the physician as to the general state of Pitt's health. The same number of the "Monthly" will contain an article, which is understood to be of rather a remarkable nature, on the subject of field guns. Speculation will be keen as to the writer, who simply signs himself 'Galeaths.

Mr. Walford Davis Green, the Conservative Member for Wednesbury, is contributing a monograph on the Earl of Chatham to the Heroes of the Nations Series. The book is so well advanced that it may come out before Christmas is here. Mr. Davis Green is the son of a well-known figure in religious work, the Rev. Walford Green. He was educated at Leys School, and King's College, Cambridge, and is a practising barrister. His book will add him to the group of M. P.s who are also authors.

Zola is now completing his novel, Work, and it will probably be issued in France and here about the end of February. As usual, it will be translated into English by Mr. Ernest Vizetelly and published by Messrs. Chatto. They have in the press the revised translation by Mr. Vizetelly of Zola's Germinal. Perhaps none of his books has needed such severe editing for English readers as the recent one, Fecondite. The novelist quite appreciates the difference between the English and French points of view towards fiction.

The Ameer's autobiography will be published shortly. Part of the manucript was brought to this country by Miss Lillias Hamilton, who was medical adviser to the Court at Kabul. The rest of the book was taken down from the Ameer's lips by the Munshi Mohammad Khan who has edited the whole. The Munshi has been living in this country, and only recently returned to Afghanistan. He knows English, has studied law here, and is the author of a little book on the laws of Afghanistan which appeared not long ago.

Some years ago, Mr. Kipling wrote a very fresh letter on the old subject of lecturing to Major Pond. It will appear in the great lecture agent's forthcoming book, and here is an extract in advance. "There is such a thing," wrote Mr. Kipling, "as paying a hundred and twenty-five cents. for a dollar, and though I suppose there is money in the lecturing business, it seems to me that the bother, the fuss, the being at everybody's beck and call, the night journeys, and so on, make it very dear. I have seen a few men who lived through the fight, but they did not look happy." Mr. Kipling is never likely to lecture, and Major Pond mourns.

Professor Knight's monograph on that eminent Scottish character Lord Monboddo will be published next week by Mr. Murray. Lord Monboddo won fame as a lawyer, as a scholar, and as a philosopher. He was a light among such lights as David Hume, Lord Elibank, Dugald Stewart, James Harris, the author of Hermes, and Sir William Jones. This book is practically in three parts. First there is a new Life of Lord Monboddo drawn from family manuscripts and other sources; second, we get an estimate of his literary rank and philosophical position, and after that his own essay—letters to friends, for so the epistles may be called.

How did Mr. George Bernard Shaw come to write the Three Plays for Puritans which Mr. Grant Richards is publishing? He tells us in a lively preface. The doctors said, "This man has not eaten meat for twenty years; he must eat it or die." Mr. Bernard Shaw answered, "This man has been going to the London theatres for four years and the soul of him has become inane, and is feeding unnaturally on his body." Mr. Bernard Shaw adds, "And I was right. I did change my diet, but I had myself carried up unto a mountain, where there was no theatre, and there I began to revive." Meanwhile, being unable to work, as he quaintly puts it, he wrote books and these plays.

A friend of Mr. Sidney Whitman's once said to him about the Emperor Frederick, "Believe me, if he had lived he would have contented everybody but those extreme sections of society which it is impossible to please; for he never thought of himself." The circumstance is mentioned by Mr. Whitman in the volume of memoirs relating to the Emperor, which he has translated from the German, and which Messrs. Harper are to publish. One judges that the speaker was Field-Marshal Count Blumenthal, who happily is still alive. He was essentially the comrade in arms of the Emperor Frederick.

We are getting another book by Mr. Thomas Way, whose drawings of picturesque buildings still left to us from old London, have won such favour. This time Mr. Way goes to Richmond, Petersham, Twickenham, Mortlake, and Kew, and Mr. Frederic Chapman, who knows the region thoroughly, accompanies him with the written word. Mr. Way expresses regret that much of the old charm of Richmond has been sacrificed to street improvements. Stately old houses have been demolished, and he is fearful that a new main road many bring about the same results in Twickenham. Mr. Lane announces the book.

North Americans of Yesterday is the title of a work which Messrs. Putnam are about to publish. It is a study by Mr. F. C. Dellenbaugh, who has given long attention to the subject of Indian life in North America. He has devoted especial care to the study of the problems arising from the conquest of the North West by the white race. Interest will probably be awakened by his discussion of the origin of these North Americans of yesterday. The book, while following scientific lines, is written in a popular style, and contains large number of illustrations. Some of these are from drawings by the author.

Mr. Thomas Hardy is contributing a short story to the Christmas number of "Harper's." Later it will probably be included in the volume of stories which has been expected from him. Stevenson's son-in-law, Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, has a volume of Pacific stories coming out with Mr. Heinemann. It is called The Queen versus Billy. Messrs. Chatto will publish early next year a story by Miss Iza Duffus Hardy, entitled The Lesser Evil. Miss Duffus Hardy is already known for several novels. Mr. Compton Reade, the brother of Charles Reade, has written a novel with the title The After Taste. It will be published immediately by Messrs. Greening. An American novel on a note rather fresh to American fiction will be issued in a few days by Mr. Murray. Mr. Arthur Henry, the writer, calls it A Princes of Arcady." Mr. Fergus Hume has written another long novel, which Messrs. Jarroid are to publish.

There is to be a limited edition on large paper of Mr. Pinero's play, The Gay Lord Quex.—Studies in Style is a volume by Mr. W. H. Helm which Mr. Heinemann is publishing. It shows in an amusing way how various styles can be imitated.—The Queen has accepted from Mrs. Mayne Reid a copy of her Life and Adventures of Captain Mayne Reid, which Messrs. Greening are publishing.—Old Cottages and Farm Houses in Kent and Sussex is a work that Mr. Batsford is bringing out. It consists of a hundred pictures from photographs taken by Mr. Glasworth Davie, with descriptive notes by Mr. Guy Dawber. An illustrated work dealing with the retrospective exhibition of decorative French art, which has been a feature of the Paris Exhibition will be published by Messrs. Goupil.—Another garden book. How the Garden Grew is its title, and Maud Maryon is its author It has four illustrations by Mr. Gordon Browne. Messrs, Longman are the publishers. A great Latin dictionary which has been five years in preparation, is to be published at Beipzig about the middle of this month. It has been prepared under the direction and authority of the Universities of Berlin, Gottingen, Leipzig, Munich, and Vienna, and will be issued by B. G. Teubner. For the first time it will trace as far as possible the history of every Latin word in use up to the sixth century.

THE accumulation of millions, Mr. Carnegie tells us, is "usually the result of enterprise and judgment, and some exceptional ability or organisation." It does not come from savings in the ordinary sense of the word: "Men who in old age strive only to increase their already too great hoards are usually slaves to the habit of hoarding formed in their youth. At first they own the money they have made and saved. Later in life the money owns them, and they cannot help themselves, so overpowering is the force of habit, either for good or evil. It is the abuse of the civilised saving instinct, and not its use, that produces this class of men. No one need be afraid of falling a victim to this abuse of the habit, if he always bears in mind that whatever surplus wealth may come to him is to be regarded as a sacred trust, which he is bound to administer for the good of his fellows." A man's first duty, Mr. Carnegie holds, is to make a competence and be independent.

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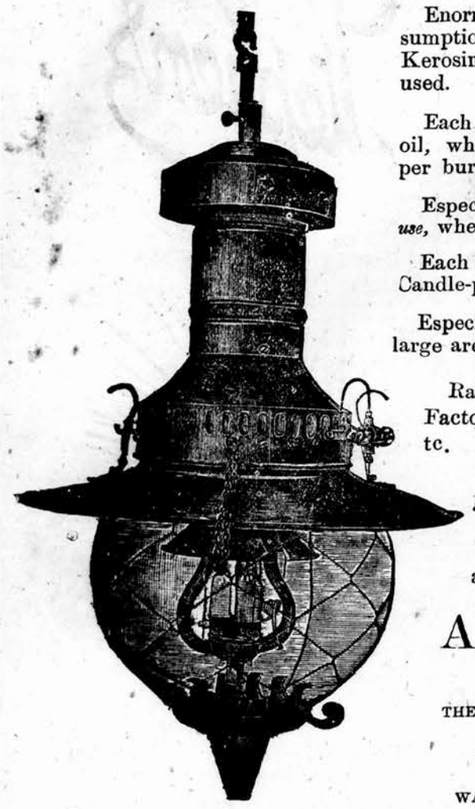

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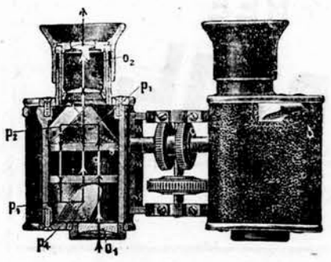

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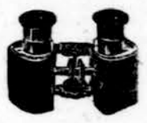

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